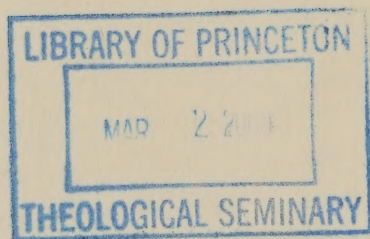


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*Progress Memorandum*

# INTEGRATION

NORTH

and

SOUTH

*by David Loth and Harold Fleming*

FOREWORD BY MORRIS L. ERNST



**PROGRESS MEMORANDUM**

**INTEGRATION**

**NORTH**

**and**

**SOUTH**

by David Loth and Harold Fleming

Foreword by Morris L. Ernst

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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

**THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC**

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**INTEGRATION**

**NORTH**

**AND**

**SOUTH**

# FOREWORD

BY MORRIS L. ERNST



This volume might well be titled "Inventory of Hope" or "An Answer to the Faint of Heart." It seems to me to carry peculiar value because it fills a nasty void left by press, radio and television.

A folkway is being changed at an accelerated pace, and it is always the pace of change which disturbs the insecure and those among us whose rigidity makes a change of societal stance uncomfortable.

The Fund for the Republic — a useful and unfrightened foundation — has generously financed this fabulous though admittedly incomplete listing of incidents where desegregation has proceeded with salutary sobriety in our Republic. No one who reads our daily press will have had an overall impression of this record of change such as these pages evoke — a record that goes back only two years to the date of the desegregation decision of the highest court of our land on May 31, 1954.

Here we have the answer to the cynics of despair, the social defeatists. Subtle, tender adjustments have been made in schools, churches, employment, housing, travel, health and most importantly in social meetings based on other than race, creed or color. Above all, this two-year budget of progress is not limited to any one

state or area of human relationships. The panorama is nationwide in scope. In both North and South more people are being judged one by one rather than by color or race.

I suggest this volume is news of a high order untinged by subjective editorial comment. Of course it does not pretend to give the entire definitive picture. But the side of the medallion it displays has two supreme values. Added to the ordinary front-page stories of isolated and comparatively rare instances of violent resistance to desegregation, it presents a rounded view of the entire national scene. Moreover, in every hamlet and city, in every state of the union, there are people of good will who will be heartened to action by reading of peaceful progress elsewhere. Courage to acquire change in mores often requires the evidence of example in analogous climates of opinion. Inventories of despair may at times produce grumbles — but grumbles as often induce inaction as they do action. Progress seldom comes from a parade of stories of defeat. Our youthful people are surely still inclined to follow the direction markers of accomplishment.

Above all, this volume reduces that barrier to progress that arises at times through a supercilious attitude of superiority directed from the North toward the South. Look at the listings in Northern and Western states of our Republic and, if you think I have wasted this tidbit of optimism, charge it off to an unconscious bias stemming from the fact of my birth in Uniontown, Alabama. I can only add that a national inventory of the impact of all bigotries should invite the attention of some foundation. Bigotry is a futile crutch which cripples the insecure. It is needed only by those who feel compelled to lift themselves up by pushing others down. A similar examination might be done for Mexicans, Orientals, Puerto Ricans, not to mention the pushing around of Jews, Catholics and others in certain sections of our nation. The call for such further volume is peculiarly pertinent since our nation has in the past decades made greater strides in these terms than has any other country on the planet,

while many nations are just getting out from under a caste system.

This book delights me particularly because the press and radio operate on the theory that Good News Isn't News — and that only Bad News Is News. In truth we are bringing up a generation to believe that assault and murder are normal, that lawlessness has high prestige value. This is important because our mass media are part of the educational process. But a far greater danger to our society exists when our diet of news concerning social movements emphasizes the dark and tawdry seams of life. This book is the best answer to such anti-social incomplete reporting by ether or print.

I want to end these brief comments by making two very personal requests:

Communicate, not to the Fund for the Republic but directly with the school, the church, the hospital or other agency which has succeeded with peaceful desegregation in the field where you and your home community are still at a seeming impasse. Interchange of experience is one of man's finest tools for improvement.

Then, if some record of hope known to you is not found herein, write to one of the authors of this work. If you are in the North, write to David Loth, Piermont, New York. If you are in the South, write to Harold Fleming at the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. The researchers could do little more than screen existing compilations. They appreciate that the few thousand examples herein must surely represent only a small portion of the total record of progress in our dynamic Republic.

MORRIS L. ERNST



# INTEGRATION

## IN THE

# NORTH

David Loth

Introduction	3
Education	6
Private Employment	10
Public Employment	15
Housing	21
Organizations	27
Public Accommodations	31
Recreation and Entertainment	33
Health Facilities	35
Religion	37

This is a frankly one-sided report. It is a list of specific instances of desegregation which constitute positive evidence of progress toward the integration of Negroes into the community life of the Northern United States. No attempt is made to evaluate them, the reason or pressures behind them, how well they are working, or how much still remains to be done in the same community or other communities. No distinction is made among instances, whether they resulted from voluntary action, court or other official order, or group pressure.

The inventory was taken in the 31 States outside of the Solid South and of the border States of Oklahoma, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The period covered is the last two years — May 1954 to May 1956. It was chosen partly because thoroughly contemporary examples were desired, and the survey could be held to manageable proportions. Another reason was that this inventory was designed to match a similar study of the seventeen Southern and Border States, made by the Southern Regional Council. A governing factor there was the date of the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases. To what extent that decision stimulated or hampered desegregation in the North is an argument

quite outside the scope of this inventory. No doubt the facts can be interpreted either way.

It should be noted that the report is confined to desegregation as between Negroes and whites. We have not attempted to survey similar progress in overcoming prejudice based on other racial grounds or religion or national origins.

The list is representative within these limits, but by no means exhaustive. Even within our two-year period, there have been many more instances than our research discovered and confirmed. But we believe that the report contains items which illustrate the entire field, in cities and towns, in areas of large and small Negro population. For convenience, the material is presented in nine categories of organizations, institutions, facilities, or opportunities which, previously restricted to members of one race, now include both Negroes and whites.

There are other categories of progress which are not included. For example, many resolutions and statements in favor of integration have helped greatly to eliminate or reduce segregation. They are not mentioned here because the aim of this inventory was to compile examples of action — of Negroes and whites working or living or playing or studying or worshipping together in places where that was not the case before May 1954.

Segregation, of course, is only one form which prejudice and intolerance take. Many examples of discrimination weakened or overcome have come to our notice, but they are not listed because they fell outside of the primary purpose of the project. In other cases, discrimination may remain after segregation has ended, but that, too, is omitted from our report.

The information in this pamphlet was obtained through a combination of research and correspondence. Members of the project's staff consulted the files of many publications. They also went through the records of many organizations, public and private, in New York and Washington or, where access to files was inappropriate or im-



possible, interviewed individuals familiar with the contents. Some 300 individuals and organizations throughout the 31 States were advised of the project by mail and asked to supply data on specific instances of desegregation about which they had certain knowledge.

The uniformly cooperative, helpful attitude of the hundreds of agencies and individuals approached was testimony not only to their good will but to the need many of them felt for such an inventory. No single source had any very large fraction of the information gathered, although certain well-publicized examples turned up again and again.

In some agencies, there was an understandable reluctance to reveal names and locations of institutions, groups, or employers involved in recent instances of desegregation. A few official anti-discrimination bodies have definite policies which forbid such disclosure. The instances they provided are listed without name and sometimes without specific location; they are cited as specific evidences of progress, which is more important than names.

Many instances, we suspect, have been omitted because it was not possible to determine whether or not the act of desegregation took place within the last two years. Many files, otherwise excellent, are not arranged so that information as to date is available.

In making use of the data in this inventory, it should be kept in mind that desegregation has been proceeding (however spottily and gradually) for a long time. Any absences from this list are just as likely to be due to the fact that integration was completed before 1954 as to failure to integrate by 1956.

DAVID LOTH

# 1 | EDUCATION

Segregation in Northern educational institutions has been carried out in three ways. First, there was the outright exclusion of Negroes or whites from certain schools on a frankly racial basis. Second, there was segregation by gerrymander, the zoning of districts in eccentric patterns so that Negro children were in one and whites in another, with "permits" to attend the school of one's own race given to those children who could not be juggled into the desired school. Third, there was the inevitable segregation in schools which accompanied the rise of "black belts" in homes. This section of the inventory contains examples of desegregation in all three.

Before the Supreme Court decision in the public school cases on May 17, 1954, four of the 31 Northern States authorized segregation in the public schools (Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, and Wyoming), 11 had no laws on the subject and 16 specifically outlawed it. There is no indication that segregation actually had been practiced in Wyoming; the other three States in this category had made some progress toward integration before 1954; they made more later.

Among private schools and colleges before 1954 segregation by rule seems to have been rare. Restricting the number of Negroes by quota or "token" enrollment systems sometimes was charged and, of course, the cost of private education often was an effective bar. In general, however, the problem in this area was one of discrimination (where there was any problem at all) rather than segregation.

This section presents instances other than mere desegregation in the classroom. Examples of other forms of integration in the educational process have been included as well.

## ARIZONA

State Superintendent reports "no completely segregated school left in Arizona today," November, 1955, and expects complete integration by September, 1956.

**Florence:** Children of Grades 7 and 8 ordered to attend schools nearest their homes regardless of color, September, 1955. System will be extended to other grades, September, 1956.

**Phoenix:** Kindergarten children ordered to attend school nearest their homes, September, 1954.

System extended to first six grades, September, 1955.

All elementary school children expected to attend school nearest their homes, March, 1956.

## CALIFORNIA

**El Centro:** Gerrymandering of school districts to avoid integration ended, November, 1955.

**Los Angeles:** UCLA inaugurates course in Negro literature, February, 1956.

**Pasadena:** Board of Education agrees to abolish method of assigning pupils to schools out of their districts, criticized as disguised segregation, June, 1954.

School buses ordered to stop transporting children out of their districts, September, 1954.

**San Diego:** First Negro attends Instructors' Training School for Officers, Naval Training Center, May, 1954.

## CONNECTICUT

**Lakeville:** Hotchkiss School graduates first Negro student, and *cum laude*, June, 1955.

**New Haven:** Yale University announces it will solicit Negro students, March, 1955.

Yale invites Negro for first time to give Lyman Beecher lectures, April, 1955.

Yale basketball team elects first Negro captain, Winter, 1955-56.

## ILLINOIS

**Brookport:** Small segregated Negro school closed; students distributed among other schools, Fall, 1954.

**Cairo:** Negro children attend formerly all-white schools under Board of Education ruling permitting pupils to go to school of their choice, Fall, 1954.

**Chicago:** First Negro pupils (15) enroll in Bright School of Trumbull Park Homes, Fall, 1954.

Public schools cut down on permits to attend schools outside of district of residence, device previously used as segregation measure, Fall, 1954.

**Pulaski County:** County withdraws pupils from Mounds and Mounds City schools, segregated, to send them to mixed schools, Fall, 1954.

**Urbana:** University of Illinois football team elects Negro captain, December, 1954.

## INDIANA

**Evansville:** Memorial High School elects Negro girl president of senior class, December, 1954.

## IOWA

**Iowa City:** Residents of largest girls' dormitory at University of Iowa elect Negro as president, Fall, 1955.

Student body elects Negro girl "sweetheart of the campus" for University, December, 1955.

## KANSAS

**Atchison:** Kindergarten and first six grades in three of four school districts integrated, Fall, 1954.

Pupils of fourth district assigned on integrated basis to two schools, Fall, 1955.

**Coffeyville:** Integration in elementary schools completed, school year 1954-55.

**Fort Scott:** Board of Education assigns Negro school's pupils Grades 5 through 8 to other city schools, 1955-56.

Board plans to integrate remaining grades similarly next year on completion of a new building, Spring, 1956.

**Kansas City:** Board of Education votes to end segregation as soon as classrooms are available; enrolls 218 Negro pupils in formerly all-white schools, Fall, 1954.

**Lawrence:** Last segregated schools, one all-white, one all-Negro, integrated, Fall, 1954.

**Leavenworth:** Adopts gradual plan for integration, one grade a year, starting with kindergarten and Grade 1 first year; first Negro pupils assigned to formerly all-white schools, Fall, 1954.

**Parsons:** Three formerly all-white schools integrated, Fall, 1954.

Formerly all-Negro school integrated in Grades 7 and 8, Fall, 1954; process to be completed in Grades 5 and 6, Fall, 1956.

Fourth formerly all-white school to be integrated in Grades 5 and 6, Fall, 1956.

**Salina:** Integration of school system completed with conversion of Negro school to integrated school, Fall, 1955.

**Topeka:** Four hundred eighty-nine of 898 Negro pupils attend formerly all-white schools, Fall, 1955.

Superintendent of Schools says: "Desegregation is being accomplished in four steps. The fourth and last will be effective September 1, 1956."

## MAINE

**Lee:** Senior class of local high school invites Negro to deliver Baccalaureate address, June, 1954.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Education Department reports 9.3 per cent of 11,069 private schools and colleges include discriminating questions, previously asked by 80 per cent, on application forms, June, 1954.

**Cambridge:** Harvard College's first Negro president of Student Council takes office, Fall, 1954.

**Groton:** Groton School admits first Negro students (4), one of 40 "top-rated" private schools to open doors to Negroes at this time, Fall, 1954.

## MICHIGAN

**Benton Harbor:** First Negro students (12) integrated in formerly all-white elementary school, Fall, 1954.

**Detroit:** Negro Congressman sponsors white youth for first appointment to Air Force Academy, Spring, 1956.

## MINNESOTA

**St. Paul:** Predominantly white school elects Negro boy home-coming king, Fall, 1954.

## NEW JERSEY

Division Against Discrimination reports no public schools in State specifically for Negro pupils (previously 50 communities had segregated schools), Fall, 1954.

Division Against Discrimination reports 20 of 21 private secondary schools replying to inquiry have no



policy of discrimination against Negroes, Fall, 1954.

**Chatham:** Fifty - three white high school students pay four-day visit to Fisk University, March, 1955.

**Englewood:** Dwight Morrow High School students elect Negro girl as "Ball Queen," February, 1955.

Board of Education redraws zoning lines, formerly used as segregation measure, for opening of school year, 1955-56.

Board of Education ordered to abolish small segregated junior high school in Negro district and absorb pupils in larger, formerly predominantly white school, by September, 1956.

## NEW MEXICO

**Artesia:** Negro pupils integrated in formerly all-white schools, Fall, 1954.

**Carlsbad:** Negro and white high school pupils integrated, Fall, 1954.

**Clovis:** Negro pupils integrated in formerly all-white schools, Fall, 1954.

**Hobbs:** Four hundred Negro pupils, 160 of them in high school, open school year in classes with whites for first time, Fall, 1954.

**Las Cruces:** High school opens on integrated basis, Fall, 1954.

**Roswell:** High school opens on integrated basis, Fall, 1954.

**Tucumcari:** High school opens on integrated basis, Fall, 1954.

## NEW YORK

**Ithaca:** Cornell University elects first Negro football team captain, December, 1954.

**New Rochelle:** High school students invite 10 white boys and girls from Washington and Baltimore high schools

to see how integration works, October, 1954.

**New York City:** Five previously all-white day schools of the United Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) open with Negro pupils, Fall, 1954.

Police Department awards Bloomingtondale Trophy to Negro patrolman who scored highest marks ever made at the Police Academy, Spring, 1955.

American Baptist Convention's Board of Education names Negro as representative on Youth Tour of Europe, Summer, 1955.

**Yonkers:** Board of Education closes Negro elementary school and orders pupils to attend integrated schools, Summer, 1954.

## OHIO

State Education Department drops racial designation from school enrollment report forms for school year, 1954-55.

Inter-University Council of Ohio elects Negro as president (first such post to go to a Negro in U.S.), Summer, 1955.

**Hillsboro:** Negro pupils enrolled in previously all-white schools, but parents fight what they call "down-grading" in classes, Fall, 1954-Spring, 1956.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Ambler:** Integration of Lower Gwynedd Township schools completed, Fall, 1955.

**Chester:** Segregation by gerrymander of district zones ended, Fall, 1954.

Segregation of handicapped children by race ended, Fall, 1954.

**Indiana:** State Teachers College students elect Negro vice president of class of '58 (school barred Negroes until 1946), November, 1954.

**Pennlynn:** Upper Gwynedd Township school opens Grades 1 and 2 to Negroes, Fall, 1954.

**Philadelphia:** Mayor and Commission of Human Relations appeal Orphans' Court decision to keep bar against Negroes at Girard College (founder stipulated in will that it be for white male orphans), January, 1956.

**Steelton:** Segregation ends in two local schools, Fall, 1954.

**Willow Grove:** Schools end 25 years of segregation by gerrymander, districts being rezoned for opening of new term, February, 1955.

**York:** School system begins rezoning districts to end segregation, February, 1955.

## WASHINGTON

**Seattle:** University of Washington students elect Negro "most distinctive man on the campus" by huge majority, April, 1955.

## WYOMING

Statute of 1876 permitting segregation of schools in districts where there are more than 15 Negro pupils repealed, March, 1955.

# 2 | PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

It has been said that if complete integration could be accomplished in jobs and homes all the other racial problems would solve themselves. However exaggerated this may seem, it is significant that State and local governmental agencies empowered to deal with discrimination are working largely in these two areas, and employment first.

For purposes of this inventory, two categories have been made because the questions involved in equal employment opportunities in private industry or business and in the public service are not the same. One of the biggest differences is that, in the North at least,

the governmental agency which has opened its doors to Negroes for the first time is usually glad to publicize the fact; very often the private firm would rather not mention it.

In private employment, segregation often is caused by employer objections to the mingling of races on the job, and often by the objections of the workers expressed either informally by the men and women themselves or more officially in their union rules. This inventory includes examples of desegregation in all these cases.

## CALIFORNIA

**Los Angeles:** Leading metals manufacturer hires first Negro for skilled job in its maintenance department, May, 1955.

**Mirror News** hires first Negro reporter on a Los Angeles daily, March, 1956.

Major airline hires its first Negro for a non-maintenance job locally, March, 1956.

**Pasadena:** First Negroes employed in local "white" stores, January, 1956.

**Sacramento:** Department store employs Negro as salesman, 1954.

Bus lines hire Negro drivers, 1954.

Leading food processor hires first Negro employes, March, 1955.

**Santa Monica:** Large market, previously employing Negroes only as porters, hires one as checking clerk, January, 1956.

**Tracy:** Large cannery drops bars against hiring Negroes, January, 1955.

## COLORADO

**Denver:** Downtown stores hire first Negro clerks, one in a large department store, one in a fashionable men's store, 1954-55.

First Negro to get a supermarket job which requires meeting the public is a girl checker, Winter, 1954-55.

## ILLINOIS

**Chicago:** Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank hires first Negro teller, May, 1954; adds second later in year.

Federal Reserve Bank hires Negroes on professional level for first time, July, 1955.

First Negro lathers (three) approved for work in Chicago by Local 7, Metal, Wire and Wood Workers Union, July, 1955.

Armour & Co. inaugurates hiring Negro high-school graduates for office workers' training program; also hires first Negro salesmen, Summer, 1955.

First Negro to work locally as salesman for a major stock brokerage company hired, Summer, 1955.

American Air Lines hires its first two Negro reservation clerks locally, August, 1955.

Local 150, International Union of Operating Engineers, admits first Negro, May, 1956.

**Decatur:** Two manufacturers inaugurate non-discriminatory hiring policies, 1955.

Telephone Company hires first Ne-

gro maintenance men (5) and asks that Negro girls apply for jobs, 1955.

## INDIANA

**Brazil:** Several local companies lower bars against hiring Negroes, 1955.

**East Chicago:** Twelve specific departments in local industry, previously all-white, employ Negroes, November, 1955.

Help-wanted advertisements of local employers eliminate racially discriminating clauses, first time these advertisements have been free from bias for a twelve-month period, 1954-55.

**Gary:** Local newspaper hires first Negro reporter, March, 1955.

Bus company decides to hire Negro drivers, March, 1956.

**Indianapolis:** Kingan and Co. places first Negro office worker in its general offices, December, 1955.

William H. Block Department Store abandons policy against Negroes as sales personnel, March, 1956.

## IOWA

First Negro assistant director of Iowa-Nebraska region of United Automobile Workers appointed, March, 1956.

**Waterloo:** First Negro to work for local stores hired for holiday season, 1955.

## KANSAS

**Kansas City:** Phillips Petroleum Corp. and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers agree that Negroes, previously employed by company only in menial jobs, will have equal promotion opportunities with whites, November, 1955.

**Wichita:** Coleman Company, manufacturers of stoves, etc., and fabricators of aircraft parts, abandons policy of

excluding Negroes from production jobs, Spring, 1954.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Boston:** Pullman company allows Negro for first time to become carman's apprentice; drops ban on Negro conductors and white porters, May, 1954.

Large chemical company ends ban on Negroes in supervisory jobs and promotes two, February, 1955.

Major airlines hire first Negro clerical workers, Spring, 1955.

**New Bedford:** Telephone company and five-and-ten-cent store agree to hire Negro girls, 1955.

## MICHIGAN

**Bloomfield Hills:** Cranbrook Academy of Art hires first Negro instructor, September, 1955.

**Detroit:** Marine Foods, previously employing only Negro women in packing plant, hires first white women (four), December, 1954.

Major airline hires first Negro reservation clerks, Spring, 1955.

## NEBRASKA

**Omaha:** Bus company hires first Negro drivers, November, 1954.

First Negro women office workers in Cudahy Packing Co. hired, April, 1955.

Leading insurance company appoints two Negroes to attend its school for unit managers, Summer, 1955.

Armour & Co. offer jobs to two Negro office workers, early 1956.

## NEW JERSEY

**Freehold:** "Firsts" for Negroes in local jobs include clerkships in laundry, supermarket, and shoe store, 1955.

**Newark:** First Negro certified public



accountant in State sworn in, December, 1954.

Two-year integration program in yards of a major railroad find as many as 70 Negroes employed at one time, all members of Brotherhood of Trainmen despite clause in union constitution restricting membership to whites; several have qualified by examination for promotion to classification of freight conductor, April, 1956.

**New Brunswick:** Rutgers University appoints first Negro professor, Summer, 1955.

**Princeton:** Princeton University appoints first Negro faculty member, July, 1955.

## NEW MEXICO

**Silver City:** Kennecott Copper Corporation ends segregation in company washrooms, payroll lines, etc., December, 1954.

## NEW YORK

State Commission Against Discrimination finds 26 firms dropping discriminatory practices, 1954, and 21 more, 1955.

Restaurant chain raises number of Negroes in skilled jobs from one to 20, 1955.

Loan company with 48 State branches drops discriminatory hiring practices, August, 1954; nine of 200 employees are Negroes, October, 1955.

Labor Department drops racial identification from farm labor forms, February, 1956.

**Albany:** Ice cream company initiates course in human relations among employees, December, 1954; hires first Negroes, February, 1955.

**Buffalo:** Major airlines employ first Negroes as reservation clerks, ticket

agents, etc., Spring, 1955.

**Mamaroneck:** Food-processing firm hires first Negroes (5), Winter, 1954-55.

**New York City:** Hospital hires Negro storekeeper, first of race in such a job in city, June, 1954.

NBC hires first Negro page boy, training job in broadcasting industry, August, 1954.

Hilton Hotels employ racially mixed staff of waiters in one of their leading restaurants, October, 1954.

Pan-American Airways launches drive to recruit Negro stewards and stewardesses, December, 1954.

Clothing-store chain hires first Negroes as salemen and cashier, Fall, 1954.

First Negro nurse to become official of National League for Nursing appointed, 1954.

First Negroes on waterfront to be hiring agents and validation clerks get jobs, Winter, 1954-55.

American, Trans-World, and United Air Lines hire first Negro reservation clerks (5), March, 1955; about 30 employed in these jobs, April, 1956.

Major railroad hires first Negro switch-tender, job leading to passenger train service, March, 1955.

Greyhound Bus Co. admits first Negroes to driver training program, Spring, 1955.

Anso (photographic equipment firm) hires first Negro executive, Spring, 1955.

Brewery Workers Union admits first Negro members (14), Spring, 1955; then labor and management agree to seniority for 20 Negro workers handicapped by past discriminatory practices.

Stagehands Union admits Negroes

to full membership for first time, Summer, 1955.

New Wall Street firm opens with mixed staff, clerical and executive, Summer, 1955.

Large bakery hires first Negroes as driver-salesmen (4 for Brooklyn, 5 for New Jersey), November, 1955.

Long Island Railroad upgrades two Negro employes to be station clerks, Fall, 1955.

New York Central Railroad hires first Negro brakeman, December, 1955.

Another large bakery hires first Negro driver-salesmen (2), Fall, 1955.

Negro girl employed as guide in Rockefeller Center, Winter, 1955-56.

Bowery Savings Bank announces mixed staff for new branch scheduled for opening in Spring, 1956.

**Niagara Falls:** Department store branch hires first Negro in non-menial job, December, 1954; adds more, 1955.

**Schenectady:** Restaurant drops bars against hiring Negro waitresses, Fall, 1955.

## OHIO

**Cleveland:** Leading shoe company employs first Negro branch manager, March, 1955.

**Columbus:** Columbus **Dispatch** hires first Negro reporter, Fall, 1954.

**Newark:** Burke Golf Co. hires Negro pro as salesman, March, 1956.

**Toledo:** Toledo **Blade** hires first Negro woman reporter, June, 1955.

Board of Community Relations finds "several" retail stores employed first Negro sales personnel in last two years, May, 1956.

**Warren:** Two manufacturing plants accept Negroes in jobs for first time, 1955-56.

## OREGON

Large employer builds new desegregated locker room to replace two formerly segregated.

National officials of a union reorganize local on interracial basis after former officials allow it to become inactive rather than admit Negroes.

Negro woman hired after local union and employer were brought together when each claimed it refused her a job because of fear of the other's reaction.

Negro worker, fired when white helper refuses to work with him, rehired after Bureau of Labor investigation talks with helper.

(Note: These examples cited by Bureau of Labor as typical of workings of State's Fair Employment Practices Act during 1954-55.)

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Railroad agrees to keep worker who refuses to join Jim Crow union, 1954-55.

**Harrisburg:** "Several" retail stores and manufacturers employ first Negro workers, 1954-55.

**Philadelphia:** Newspapers inaugurate system of cooperation with Commission on Human Relations to eliminate race or color designations in help-wanted advertisements, 1954.

Foremen agree to end discrimination against Negro carpenters on major construction jobs, 1954; later check shows this is done.

Plasterers Union admits first Negroes to membership; they work for first time on commercial and industrial jobs in city, 1954.

Union and companies agree to end discriminatory assignments to Negro truck drivers and helpers, 1954; later check shows they keep agreement.

Two finance companies with 26 branches begin active recruiting of Negroes, previously barred, 1954; one hires Negro as manager trainee, 1954.

Six local banks hired Negroes in office jobs for first time "in last two years," May, 1956.

### **RHODE ISLAND**

**Newport:** Chain store hires first Negro clerk, 1955.

### **WASHINGTON**

**Seattle:** Northern Pacific Railroad ends discriminatory hiring and promotion practices, 1954.

People's National Bank of Washington hires first Negro as trainee, June, 1955.

### **WISCONSIN**

**Milwaukee:** Negro wins right to join Plasterers' and Masons' Union, Summer, 1954.

Milwaukee Urban League hires first white worker (who also was first white graduate of Fisk University), July, 1954.

## **3 | PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**

The fact that this section of the inventory is substantially larger than the one on private employment is only partly due to the fact, generally recognized by students of race relations, that government agencies in the North at any level are quicker to drop racial bars than the private employer. Another reason is the reluctance of the private employer to reveal the act of desegregation, particularly if it has worked well. "Let well enough alone" is likely to be his motto in such cases.

Much of the record of interracial employment in the public

service has followed desegregation of schools. The fears of many observers that mixed schools would mean an end to the careers of most Negro teachers in the North have proved groundless. This does not mean that every vestige of discrimination in hiring has been overcome. However, it may be significant that some of the examples cited below refer to the employment of Negro teachers in communities where there are no Negro school children at all.

This section deals principally with appointive offices. The election of Negroes in the North — highlighted in the Fall of 1954 by the election of three Negro members of Congress, more than had appeared at the National Capitol since Reconstruction — is a different issue, often complicated by appeals to racial solidarity and not necessarily evidence of progress toward desegregation at all. A few election items which clearly are such evidence have been listed.

## ARIZONA

**Carver:** Entire staff from all-Negro school integrated into former all-white schools where no Negro ever was employed in any capacity before, Fall, 1954.

**Flagstaff:** First Negro teachers hired for Indian school, Fall, 1955.

**Phoenix:** Principal of dissolved Negro school appointed administrative counselor to work on integration problems, Fall, 1954.

Twenty Negro high school teachers, 70 elementary school teachers from former all-Negro schools reassigned to integrated schools, Fall, 1954; two more high school teachers and three elementary school teachers hired, Fall, 1955.

## CALIFORNIA

Employment of Negro teachers increases after governor signs bill making it illegal for school boards to dis-

criminate as to race in hiring, September, 1954.

Employment of Negro firemen increases after attorney general rules racial segregation in public services is illegal, September, 1954.

**El Centro:** Complete integration in teacher assignments reached, Fall, 1955.

**Los Angeles:** Mayor orders Negro firemen integrated into formerly all-white companies, but only partial integration results, Fall, 1954-55.

Civil Service Commission requires oath by all applicants for city jobs that they will work with any associates regardless of race, color, or creed, June, 1955.

Negro appointed investigator in office of Public Defender, said to be first such job held by Negro in U.S., Fall, 1955.

Negroes appointed to Adult Author-



ity and municipal bench, 1955.

**Oakland:** Integration of three formerly all-Negro fire companies, begun in 1954, completed with every battalion district in city having some Negro firemen, October, 1955.

**Pasadena:** City hires first Negro clerk, May, 1954.

**Riverside:** County Superintendent of Schools requests Negro applicants for teaching posts in integrated schools, February, 1955.

**San Diego:** First Negro City Commissioner takes office, Spring, 1955.

**San Francisco:** First Negro Public Defender in city appointed, 1955.

## COLORADO

**Denver:** First Negro principal of a public school hired, September, 1955.

First Negro teachers (4) placed in schools outside districts of large Negro population are assigned, Fall, 1955.

School system hires first Negro nurse, Fall, 1955.

Fire Department takes step toward integration by assigning Negro recruits to stations throughout city instead of at one in Negro district as formerly, 1955.

**Fort Collins:** Colorado A. & M. College hires first Negro home demonstration agent, 1954-55.

**Pueblo:** School system employs first Negro teacher, Fall, 1955.

## CONNECTICUT

**Bridgeport:** School system completes integration of Negro teachers (25) with one as assistant principal of a high school, 1955.

**Greenwich:** Public schools place first full-time Negro teacher, January, 1955.

**Hartford:** Negro becomes first of race

to serve as acting mayor, March, 1956.

## ILLINOIS

First Negro to head State Board of Pharmacy Examiners chosen, Summer, 1955.

First Negro to command all State National Guard troops at a regular army installation appointed, Summer, 1955.

**Chicago:** First Negro woman lawyer to be Assistant U. S. Attorney here appointed, Spring, 1955.

Negro becomes acting president, Chicago Board of Education, Fall, 1955.

**Danville:** Negro teachers integrated in grade schools for first time, Fall, 1954.

**Galesburg:** Public schools employ first Negro teacher, Spring, 1954.

**North Chicago:** High school employs first Negro teacher, Fall, 1954.

**Peoria:** Street Department ends discriminatory assignment of Negro employees, 1955.

**Rock Island:** First Negroes (2) employed in sheriff's office, Fall, 1954.

**Waukegan:** High school employs first Negro teacher, Fall, 1954.

## INDIANA

**Evansville:** First Negro court bailiff appointed, Winter, 1955-56.

**Gary:** Negro chosen to head City Council, said to be first in U.S., Fall, 1955.

**South Bend:** School Board begins assigning Negro teachers on integrated basis, 1955.

## IOWA

**Sioux City:** Public schools hire first Negro teacher, 1955.

**Waterloo:** First Negro policemen appointed, 1955.

## KANSAS

**Atchison:** Assignment of Negro teachers on completely integrated basis, with each school having at least one, completed, school year, 1955-56.

**Kansas City:** First Negro chairman of City Civil Service Commission takes office, June, 1954.

Integration of 175 Negro teachers through school system completed, April, 1955.

**Lawrence:** Negro appointed supervisor of physical education for elementary school system, May, 1955.

**Salina:** First Negro teacher joins formerly all-white faculty, January, 1956.

**Topeka:** School Board abandons policy of hiring Negro teachers only for Negro schools; will hire and promote without regard to race, January, 1956.

**Wichita:** First Negro to seek public office files for City Council, April, 1956.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Negro teacher obtains full tenure in community which had refused her appointment to school vacancy because of race, Fall, 1954. (Note: cited by State Commission Against Discrimination as example of how its enabling law works.)

**Boston:** First psychiatrist in city schools is Negro, appointed September, 1955.

**Springfield:** First Negro on Faculty of Springfield University, September, 1955.

## MICHIGAN

**Detroit:** First Negro Circuit Court judge appointed, Fall, 1954.

First Negro elected to Congress from State chosen by city district where whites out-number Negroes two to one, November, 1954.

Negro appointed chief turnkey of county jail, said to be first of race in U.S. in such a post, December, 1954.

First Negro on Wayne County prosecutor's staff, appointed March, 1955.

**Flint:** Negro elected, first of race, as chairman of County Board of Supervisors, June, 1955.

## MINNESOTA

**Duluth:** St. Louis County appoints its first Negro deputy sheriff, 1954.

**Minneapolis:** First Negro teacher in city school system hired, Spring, 1955.

Negro physician and Negro classification officer first of race in these posts in Minnesota State Prison, Fall, 1955.

## NEBRASKA

**Chadron:** Negro sculptor joins staff of Chadron State Teachers College, September, 1954.

**Omaha:** First Negro assistant city prosecutor appointed, September, 1954.

First Negro chairman of County Tax Appraisal Board named, Spring, 1955.

## NEW JERSEY

First Negro member of State Board of Public Accountants sworn in December, 1954.

First Negro District Court judge in State appointed, January, 1955.

First Negro to be United States Marshal in State appointed, September, 1955.

**Elizabeth:** First Negro to be special

assistant prosecutor appointed, Summer, 1955.

**Englewood:** First Negro member of Board of Education appointed, 1955.

**Essex County:** First Negro to be chosen to Board of Freeholders elected, November, 1954.

**Freehold:** Firsts for Negroes are: teacher in regional high school (he also is football coach), clerk in high school, recorder of deeds, worker in library, 1955.

**Newark:** Negro woman appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney, February, 1956.

**Trenton:** First Negro on State Board of Control (of institutions and agencies) appointed, February, 1955.

## NEW MEXICO

**Hobbs:** Negro teachers (3) assigned to formerly all-white schools, September, 1954.

## NEW YORK

Negro appointed Under Secretary of Labor, January, 1955.

Negro appointed Deputy Commissioner of Housing, January, 1955; named State Rent Administrator, first of race to have Cabinet rank in State, December, 1955.

Appointment of Negro as General Sessions judge unanimously confirmed by State Senate, March, 1956.

Negro named Assistant Counsel to the Governor, March, 1956.

**New York City:** Negro Deputy Police Commissioner becomes highest police-policy officer of his race in U.S. when named to head department's Division of Licensing, June, 1954.

First Negro to be foreman of Bronx Grand Jury sworn in, July, 1954.

First Negro woman to serve in State Legislature elected, November, 1954.

Negro woman appointed field advisor in regional office of Small Business Administration, November, 1954.

Negro appointed director of public relations in city personnel division, January, 1955.

First Negro on New York Supreme Court (not highest court in State) takes office, July, 1955.

First Negro to head a department in a city college appointed in Brooklyn College, February, 1956.

**Syracuse:** First Negro director of Syracuse University's summer workshop of human relations and inter-group education appointed, May, 1955.

## OHIO

**Canton:** Negro appointed boys' counselor at predominantly white high school, first Negro on faculty, September, 1954.

**Cincinnati:** Public school system increases number of schools with integrated faculties from six in May, 1954, to 17, Fall, 1955.

Negro becomes Vice Mayor, highest office ever attained by member of race in city, December, 1955.

"Definite improvement in employment of Negro professional personnel (in public libraries) since May, 1954," reported by Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, April, 1956.

**Cleveland:** First Negro to be County Court judge appointed, January, 1955.

First Negro bailiff in Court of Common Pleas appointed, Spring, 1955.

First Negro teachers (2) in a junior high school assigned, Fall, 1955.

**Columbus:** Fire Department com-



pletes two-year integration program with Negroes in all ranks including battalion chief, captain, inspector, 1955.

Two elementary schools with formerly all-white faculties get first Negro teachers, Fall, 1954; six more schools, including for first time some outside districts of high Negro population, Fall, 1955.

Negro appointed Assistant Supervisor of Music for all elementary schools, Fall, 1955.

First Negro police inspector in city — he becomes second in command of whole force — appointed, November, 1954.

Ohio Turnpike Commission hires first Negroes (9), Fall, 1954.

State Highway Patrol swears in first Negro member, 1955.

Municipal transit system opens "platform jobs" to Negroes, 1955; expects complete integration by end of 1956.

**Franklyn:** Negro becomes first of race to be Chief of Fire Department, Fall, 1955.

**Kent:** Negro appointed to faculty of Kent State University, 1955.

**Middletown:** Negro physician appointed to Board of Health, first of race to serve on it, Spring, 1954.

**Portsmouth:** First Negro coroner appointed, September, 1954.

**Toledo:** Negro teachers assigned to teach in predominantly white schools, Fall, 1954, and more, Fall, 1955.

First Negro public school principal appointed, 1955.

## OREGON

Local school boards discontinue requirement that applicants for teach-

ing posts submit photographs, September, 1954.

First Negro on State's legal staff appointed Assistant Attorney General, January, 1955.

First Negro FEPC Administrator appointed, Spring, 1955.

## PENNSYLVANIA

First Negro State Trooper starts his training, Fall, 1954; graduated, Spring, 1955.

First Negro to serve in Governor's Cabinet appointed Secretary of the Budget, January, 1955.

Pennsylvania Turnpike employs first Negro toll collectors, Fall, 1955.

**Chester:** Faculty at elementary school integrated, 1954-55.

**Philadelphia:** First Negro to reach high office in Police Department appointed inspector, July, 1954.

First Negro dental officer in the regular Navy sworn in, November, 1954.

First Negro principal of a senior high school appointed, February, 1956.

University of Pennsylvania appoints Negro professor of education for 1956 summer school session, Spring, 1956.

**Pittsburgh:** First Negro law clerk in Court of Common Pleas appointed, Spring, 1955.

First Negro school principal appointed, Fall, 1955.

**Willow Grove:** Negro members of faculty of former Negro school integrated in the new desegregated system, February, 1955.

## WASHINGTON

**Seattle:** First Negro municipal judge appointed, December, 1954.



First Negro to teach in almost entirely white school district hired, October, 1955.

## WISCONSIN

State Industrial Commission reports several small Wisconsin communities hired first Negro teachers, elementary and high school, for 1955-56 school year.

**Beloit:** First Negro teachers (2) hired, Fall, 1955.

**Madison:** Negro appointed to faculty of State University's College of Business Administration, 1955.

**Milwaukee:** Negro master sergeant first of race to be put in charge of a Wisconsin recruiting station, September, 1954.

Marquette University appoints first Negro professor, Summer, 1955.

First Negro, a woman, on Common Council elected, April, 1956.

## 4 | HOUSING

Residential desegregation falls into two general classifications. One is public housing or publicly supported housing. The other is privately financed and built homes, whether in apartment houses or single family dwellings.

The "black belt" is a distinctive feature of most Northern cities. The gradual movement of Negroes into homes outside these belts is a recent phenomenon in many, and has taken place both in public and in private housing.

As in the other sections of this inventory, no attempt is made here to assess the welcome or lack of it which Negro families received when they moved into previously white neighborhoods or projects. That fact is mentioned again because this is perhaps the

category in which feeling runs highest in certain communities. For this reason, it may be added as a generalization that in most of the instances listed below there was accompanying evidence that the desegregation was accomplished without bitterness or incident.

## ARIZONA

**Phoenix:** Local Public Housing Authority rules Negroes must be admitted to all Federally-aided low-rent housing, thus opening up at least four previously all-white projects to Negroes, November, 1955.

Negro family buys home in most exclusive white section of city, Summer, 1955.

## CALIFORNIA

One of Northern California's largest builders publicly adopts non-discrimination policy in his new construction; as a result, Negro families are introduced into eight widely scattered areas from which race previously was excluded, 1955.

**Fontana:** Negroes invited to live anywhere in this previously segregated town, November, 1954.

**Herlong:** Segregation in housing in government-owned Sierra Ordnance Depot ended, 1955.

**Milpitas:** Privately financed, 1,000 single-family home project, originally designed as two segregated projects, one white and one Negro, opens entire area on integrated basis, Summer, 1955.

**Palo Alto:** First Negro family in formerly white area moves into purchased house, December, 1954.

**Rancho Rinconada:** Membership Committee of home owners screening

prospective purchasers in resale of homes agrees to drop racial barriers, 1955.

**San Francisco:** Negroes move into six housing projects previously reserved for whites, June, 1954.

All but two of 22 housing projects of Public Housing Authority completed or building now include Negro families, March, 1955.

Third un-segregated private housing development in Bay area announced by builders, a private businessman, and United Automobile Workers, January, 1956.

## COLORADO

**Denver:** Forty-five percent of home owners in areas not having large Negro populations indicate they would sell to Negroes; previously only 15 percent said they would, September, 1954.

## CONNECTICUT

Commission on Civil Rights rules real estate agents may not offer or refuse services to anyone on grounds of race, 1956.

**Bristol:** Victory Heights, public housing project built during the war for one hundred families, admits first Negro family, June, 1955.

**Norwalk:** Samuel Roodner public housing project, built in 1953, admits first Negro families, Spring, 1954.

**Stamford:** Jackie Robinson and his family move into their new home in previously all-white neighborhood, March, 1955.

**Waterbury:** Building contractor who had refused to sell a house to a Negro family agrees to end discriminatory practices, Summer, 1955.

## ILLINOIS

**Chicago:** Midway Gardens, privately financed project renting on desegregated basis, opens Summer, 1954.

First Negro family moves into previously all-white Julia C. Lathrop Homes, November, 1954.

"Increasing movement of Negroes into residential areas where only white families have lived" reported by Commission on Human Relations, March, 1956.

**Decatur:** New development agrees to give Negroes same credit terms as whites, 1955.

**Peoria:** With opening of Robert Taft Homes, local housing authority ends segregation in all projects, November, 1954.

## INDIANA

**South Bend:** Mayor and others take part in bi-racial panel to discuss housing, December, 1955.

## IOWA

**Waverly:** Fifteen of 19 white tenants in Federal housing project sign petition to admit Negro Air Force captain, barred by project official on ground other tenants would object; as a result of popular interest in case, captain is invited to take even more attractive house in "best" residential district and moves in, February, 1955.

## KANSAS

**Wichita:** Three hundred neighborhood citizens, in integrated neighborhood, organize improvement association including members of both races to protect real estate investments, 1955.

## MICHIGAN

**Detroit:** First Negro families (3) move into previously all-white Charles Terrace housing project, March, 1955.

Herman Gardens has first Negro tenants (3), December, 1955.

Parkside project has first Negro tenant and Jeffries first white tenant, March, 1956.

**Hamtramck:** Hamtramck Homes admits first Negro families (27), June, 1954.

**Saginaw:** Public Housing Authority desegregates low-rent, Federally-aided housing, February, 1956.

## MINNESOTA

**Minneapolis:** Private report finds in last two years "a slight improvement in [Negroes'] access to new housing or to housing in average good condition outside of the formerly segregated areas," April, 1956.

Of nearly 70 new houses in predominantly white neighborhood, 40 are sold to Negroes, August, 1954.

Big new Glenwood redevelopment project put on inter-racial basis, December, 1954.

New housing in South Minneapolis opened inter-racially, early 1955.

## NEVADA

First inter-racial housing in State begun, Summer, 1954.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Manchester:** Low rent public housing project, completed in 1953, gets first Negro tenants, July, 1954.

Grenier Heights project, built in World War II, admits first Negro tenants, August, 1954.

Elmwood Gardens, new housing project, admits first Negro tenants, December, 1954.

## NEW JERSEY

**Camden:** Peter McGuire Gardens housing project (built in 1953) has first Negro tenant, June, 1955.

**Elizabeth:** Mravlag Manor, low-rent project completed before 1949, admits first Negro tenant, 1954; reports 19 Negro families of 423, December, 1955.

**Long Branch:** Vail Apartments, war-time project, admits first Negro families (7), September, 1954.

**Newark:** Housing Authority project accepts five Negro families, December, 1955; has 118 out of 844 by April, 1956.

**Perth Amboy:** Dunlap Homes, 258-unit project all-white for more than five years, admits first Negro tenants, 1954; reports 27 Negro tenants, June, 1955.

**Teaneck:** Neighborhood successfully integrates 57 Negro families building or buying in previously all-white section, December, 1955.

## NEW MEXICO

**Albuquerque:** Negroes find no difficulty in purchasing on resale units in most recent housing projects built in city, August, 1955.

**Hurley:** Kennecott Copper Corporation agrees to make all company hous-

ing available on non-segregated basis, November, 1954.

## NEW YORK

**Albany:** Project of 292 units, opened January, 1953, admits first Negro tenants, May, 1954; reports six Negro families, December, 1955.

**New Rochelle:** Hudson Gardens, cooperative, sold on integrated basis, first time in Westchester County; three other areas of one-family homes, previously all white, became racially integrated, Summer, 1955.

**New York City:** Gravesend development in Brooklyn opens inter-racially, June, 1954.

Mariners Harbor development on Staten Island opens inter-racially, September, 1954.

Soundview development, the Bronx, opens inter-racially, October, 1954.

Corlear's Hook project of International Ladies Garment Workers Union, opened Fall, 1955, has 50 Negro families, Spring, 1956.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers sponsor inter-racial cooperative apartments, 1955.

Clearview Houses, Queens, previously all-white, invites Negro tenants, 1955.

Morningside Gardens, Manhattan, private cooperative development, sells stock to tenants on 75/25 ratio of whites and Negroes, 1955.

Jefferson development, Manhattan, opens inter-racially, May, 1955.

George Washington Carver development, Manhattan, opens inter-racially, October, 1955.

La Guardia development, Manhattan, opens inter-racially, December, 1955.



**Whitney Manor, Brooklyn,** housing cooperative, opens inter-racially, March, 1956.

**Niagara Falls:** Grafton Manor, project built during war, admits first Negro family, March, 1955; has 29 out of 712, February, 1956.

**Syracuse:** Housing development, intended originally for Negroes only, opens to whites also, June, 1954.

**Watertown:** Maywood Terrace, occupied first on all-white basis, June, 1954, admits first Negro family, December, 1955.

East Hills Apartments, all-white from opening in 1952, admits first Negro family, December, 1955.

## OHIO

**Akron:** Board of Tax Appeals rejects claim that arrival of Negro home owners depreciates neighborhood property values, April, 1955.

**Cincinnati:** Formerly all-white neighborhood on edge of Negro section, occupied largely by Negroes since 1954 but with some white families remaining, is cited by Mayor's Committee as stable, friendly community, April, 1956.

First building in public project opened to Negroes and whites alike gets first Negro tenants, late 1954; entire project desegregated, 1955.

New public housing project opened on entirely integrated basis, 1955.

**Cleveland:** New public housing units opened on integrated basis, August, 1954.

**Columbus:** Lincoln Park, River, Homes, and Sullivan Gardens, city housing projects previously closed to Negroes (out of four city projects), opened to all without racial discrimination,

November, 1954; 10 Negro families in residence, March, 1956.

**Toledo:** Segregation ended in three East Toledo projects, October, 1955.

**Warren:** National Urban League sponsors inter-racial cooperative which opens 40 homes to Negro and white stockholders, 1954.

Privately financed cooperative, 22 homes, occupied inter-racially; land being cleared for 25 or 30 more, September, 1955.

## OREGON

**Portland:** Willamette Heights, 30 privately financed homes, occupied by Negro and white owners, about half of each, July-August, 1954.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Bethlehem:** Parkridge Homes, wartime low-rent project, admits first Negro tenants, June, 1955.

South Terrace Homes, wartime low-rent project, admits three Negro families, June, 1955; has total of 11, December, 1955.

**Chester:** Housing projects (two all-white, three all-Negro), Federally financed, with 1,590 units, desegregated, December, 1955.

**Connellsville:** New housing project opened on integrated basis under community redevelopment campaign, 1955.

**Ellwood City:** Wartime low-rent project admits first Negro tenants, June, 1955.

**Germantown:** Neighborhood survey shows many white families bought homes on blocks where Negroes already lived or next to blocks predominantly Negro, 1954-55.

**Philadelphia:** Slocum Street neighbor-

hood group forms committee to resist panic pressures to sell after Negro buys house there. Result, of four houses sold in neighborhood, two bought by whites, two by Negroes. Example copied by 20 neighborhood groups where Negroes bought homes, 1954.

Neighbors in all-white block, who smashed windows of Negro's home and threatened further violence when he tried to occupy it before repairs, make no protest when he moves in after renovation meets city standard, November, 1954.

Larchwood Gardens, privately financed with State subsidy, opens with about 20 per cent Negro occupancy, Summer, 1955.

Privately financed, integrated development of 26 homes priced up to \$22,000 begun, Fall, 1955; eight occupied, Spring, 1956.

Liddonfield project admits nine Negro families out of 412, December, 1955.

**Sharpsburg:** County housing project of 66 units admits four Negro families, May, 1955; has 11 integrated in project, December, 1955.

**South Fayette Township:** County housing project of 150 units rents to seven Negro families among first 107 tenants, December, 1955.

**Trevose:** First two houses of interracial private development, Concord Park, occupied, one by Negro, one by white, November, 1954; same ratio preserved in progress toward 140 total, Spring, 1956.

## **RHODE ISLAND**

**Woonsocket:** Public housing project, all-white for 10 years, admits first Negro tenant, June, 1954.

## **WISCONSIN**

**Madison:** Resident stockholders of Cristwood, cooperative, vote 64 to 30 against barring Negro family, which moves in, September, 1954.

## 5 | ORGANIZATIONS

The significance of desegregation by private groups formed for professional, social, recreational, or educational purposes is that virtually never is there a question of law involved. These, then, are instances of integration by voluntary action, whether that action is the result of pressure from other groups or individuals or of the workings of conscience or good will within the organization itself.

Nevertheless, in this area as among private employers there was among these groups a widespread reluctance to offer for publication specific instances of desegregation, and for the same reasons. If the experience of integration has been good, a fairly common reaction is that it would be unnecessarily risky to report the fact. Many organizations, fortunately, were not of this opinion, so that representative examples can be listed.

The fact that records often are kept in such a way that it cannot be determined readily when Negroes were admitted to a formerly white group for the first time has prevented us from listing many otherwise notable examples.

## **National Level**

Association of Y.M.C.A. Secretaries of North America elects Negro as president for first time, May, 1954.

Daughters of American Revolution for first time give nursing awards (3) to Negroes, Fall, 1954.

Association of Negro Elks awards \$1,000 scholarship to white high-school student for first time, 1954.

of the Year," March, 1955.

American Folklore Society elects first Negro officer, February, 1955.

American Library Association presents Grolier Award to Negro, Summer, 1955.

U. S. Boy Scout delegation to International Jamboree headed by Negro for first time, August, 1955.

## **CALIFORNIA**

**Hanford:** Exchange Club quits national organization rather than bar Negroes as members, November, 1954.

**Los Angeles:** National Medical Association (Negro) admits first white physicians as members, Summer, 1955.

First Negro scout master for all-white Boy Scout troop appointed, Winter, 1955-56.

## **COLORADO**

**Boulder:** Social fraternities and sororities ordered by regents to abolish restrictions due to race by September 1, 1962; April, 1956.

## **ILLINOIS**

State P.-T.A. elected a Negro woman as president (membership in P.-T.A.'s generally is bi-racial wherever school is bi-racial and a great many of them have Negro presidents locally, P.-T.A. leaders report), Summer, 1954.

**Chicago:** Luther League work camp put on bi-racial basis, Summer, 1955.

## **IOWA**

**Des Moines:** Y.M.C.A. completes integration, achieved at last of city's Y's, 1955.

Cub Scout den invites Negro boy to join after he is barred by another den, April, 1956.

## **KANSAS**

**Harper:** First Negro member of a Lions Club in State admitted, December, 1955.

**Topeka:** Troop of 20 Boy Scouts adds two Negro members for first time, Fall, 1954.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

**Williamstown:** Williams College chapter of Sigma Phi fraternity initiates first Negro members (2), February, 1955.

## **MICHIGAN**

Negro woman nominated for "Mother of the Year," March, 1955.

**Detroit:** Formerly all-white Boy Scout troop admits two Negro boys, January, 1955.

## **MINNESOTA**

**Minneapolis:** Three Negroes admitted to Saturday Boys Club, Winter, 1954-55.

**St. Paul:** Exchange Club drops clause barring Negroes from membership, 1955.

## **NEW JERSEY**

**Jersey City:** Hudson County Dental Society elects Negro as president, Spring, 1955.



**Princeton:** City chooses Negro hospital orderly as "outstanding man of the year," June, 1955.

## NEW YORK

**Hamilton:** Colgate University students vote rules to end racial discrimination by fraternities by September, 1965; Spring, 1955.

**Mount Vernon:** Exchange Club admits first Negro member, December, 1954.

**New York City:** New York County Medical Society inducts first Negro president, May, 1954.

New York Women's International Exposition chooses Negro girl for beauty queen for first time, November, 1954.

Two Negro women active in organizing Girl Scout troop with predominantly white membership, 1954.

Negro women lead in organizing Brownie group with predominantly white membership, 1954.

Integration of Y.M.C.A. in Brooklyn-Queens area completed with closing of last all-Negro Y., March, 1955.

National Council of Negro Women joins CARE; Council president becomes a vice president of CARE, 1955.

Personnel Club elects first Negro member, March, 1955.

**Norwich:** Exchange Club drops clause barring Negro members, 1955.

**Peekskill:** Exchange Club drops clause barring Negro members, 1955.

**Port Chester:** Exchange Club drops clause barring Negro members, 1955.

## OHIO

Northwestern Ohio Psychology Club elects Negro as president for the first time, June, 1955.

**Akron:** Y.M.C.A. completes integration in all branches, January, 1955.

**Cincinnati:** Y.W.C.A. votes integration at its central facilities, December, 1955.

Democratic Women's Club drops clause barring Negroes from membership, March, 1955.

Citizens School Committee appoints first Negro representative, Fall, 1955.

Junior Chamber of Commerce drops clause barring Negro members, Fall, 1955.

Inter-racial neighborhood association started, 1955.

Y.M.C.A. acts to end segregated camping for coming Summer, Spring, 1956.

**Cleveland:** Negroes and whites organize bi-racial Cavaliers of St. Michael, 1954.

**Kent:** Chamber of Commerce awards its medal for public service to Negro for first time, January, 1956.

**Newton Falls:** Y.M.C.A. admits Negroes to full membership, 1955.

**Toledo:** A Y.M.C.A. camp opens this summer on an inter-racial basis for the first time, 1956.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Survey by State Y.M.C.A. shows that of 30 branches surveyed, 20 were completely integrated before 1954; seven report greater integration in last two years; three indicate some areas of segregation, but none bar Negroes, Spring, 1956.

**Carbondale:** Y.M.C.A. confirms policy of open membership; three Negro men in residence, Spring, 1956.

**Greensburg:** Negro boys admitted to full membership in Y.M.C.A. for first time, 1954.

**New Castle:** New Y.M.C.A. building to be completely inter-racial; most activities already so, Spring, 1956.

**New Kensington:** New Y.M.C.A. building opened on inter-racial basis; previously housed in school and company facilities closed to Negroes, June, 1955.

**Philadelphia:** Luther League work camp put on bi-racial basis, Summer, 1955.

Main Line Branch Y.M.C.A. elects first Negroes (2) to Board of Managers, January, 1956.

**Pittsburgh:** One Y.M.C.A. branch elects inter-racial board, September, 1954; another becomes completely bi-racial, November, 1955.

**Scranton:** Kiwanis Club accepts first Negro member, January, 1955.

**Tyrene:** Negro children join interde-

nominal children's clubs for first time, 1955.

**York:** Y.M.C.A. opens membership to Negroes, September, 1955; 40 Negro boys enrolled, Spring, 1956.

Y.W.C.A. opens membership and all facilities to Negroes, Spring, 1955.

## VERMONT

**Burlington:** University of Vermont orders fraternities and sororities to drop racial bars within seven years, Spring, 1955.

## WASHINGTON

Members of private club, called to meeting to discuss restricting movement of Negroes into their district, end by voting to explore ways of dropping "Caucasian only" clause from club's constitution, Winter, 1955-56.

## 6 PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

In the past this has been one area of life in which the law frequently has been ahead of practice. Some Northern States have had statutes forbidding discrimination in public accommodations — hotels, restaurants, and the like — for eighty years. But seldom was there enforcement machinery, and the laws were observed in the breach in many cities and towns.

Segregation in transportation, waiting rooms, and similar publicly used facilities does not seem to be a feature of Northern life any longer; no instance of their desegregation, therefore, was discovered. The examples listed relate chiefly to hotel accommodations, eating places, and meeting places.

### CALIFORNIA

**Los Angeles:** Palladium makes Negroes welcome for first time (AFL meeting), September, 1954.

**Santa Monica:** Municipal court awards four Negroes \$400 damages from motel which refused them accommodations, Spring, 1955.

### ILLINOIS

Illinois Commerce Commission orders end to segregation on all common carriers in State, December, 1955.

**Chicago:** Restaurant in large office building opens doors to Negroes, December, 1955.

**Decatur:** Eating place catering to col-

lege students gives up discrimination against Negroes, 1955.

Railroad Y.M.C.A., previously restricting service to whites, ends discrimination, 1955.

**Elgin:** Cafe welcomes Negro customers for first time, Winter, 1955-56.

Y.M.C.A. Hotel admits first Negro guests, February, 1956.

### KANSAS

**Manhattan:** Fourteen restaurants which formerly did not serve Negroes change policy and display signs of welcome to all patrons regardless of race, 1955.

**Topeka:** Hotel Jayhawk assigns Negro Hi-Y student to room accommodations for first time, January, 1956.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

**Amesbury:** Local tavern serves Negroes for first time, 1955.

**Boston:** Hotel Bradford ends discriminatory policy, Spring, 1954.

## **MICHIGAN**

Liquor Control Commission warns all licensees they will lose license if they discriminate against any patrons on grounds of race, November, 1954.

## **MINNESOTA**

Governor writes to mayor of East Grand Forks warning that signs in several bars saying Negro trade is not solicited violate equal rights principle, November, 1954.

## **MONTANA**

Governor signs bill prohibiting racial discrimination in places of public amusement, June, 1955.

**Helena:** Traveling Negro athletic teams accommodated in a leading hotel for first time, 1955.

## **NEVADA**

**Las Vegas:** First hotel accommodating Negroes and whites opened, May, 1955.

## **NEW YORK**

More than 20 motels, previously limiting accommodations to whites, accept Negroes, 1954-55.

State Commission Against Discrimination reports hotel which previously

denied accommodations to Negroes was serving them, 1955.

**Mineola:** Jury awards father \$100 in suit against barber who refused to cut Negro child's hair, October, 1954.

**New York City:** Of 51 restaurants in theatre district tested by white and Negro "teams" of diners, only two were found discriminatory, and after follow-up Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, which conducted test, reports "no need for further surveys for the present in this field," November, 1954.

## **OHIO**

Governor orders State Commander of National Guard to initiate immediate steps to end segregation in Ohio militia, August, 1954.

Turnpike Commission announces it will not publicize any place of public resort along the Turnpike which practices racial discrimination, June, 1955.

**Cincinnati:** Leading suburban restaurant ends policy of refusing to serve Negroes, Fall, 1955.

## **OREGON**

Attorney General rules restaurants which seat Negroes on one side of a dining room and whites on the other violate recently enacted Civil Rights Law, November, 1954.

## **WISCONSIN**

**Tomahawk:** Summer resort previously restricted to whites welcomes first Negro guests, Summer, 1955.



## 7 | RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Recreational facilities which are public, whether maintained by taxes or generally open to all comers at a price, are the subject of this section. There are a great many genuinely private clubs, for example, which confine their membership to one race, or have other restrictions. It has not been possible to establish which ones may have opened their membership to Negroes or whites, as the case may be, within the last two years, although such action by a few has been confirmed.

The inventory does include instances of desegregation not only in the audiences but among the performers in places of entertainment. It was felt that when a Negro entertainer or athlete performs where members of his race were previously barred, it is as much evidence of progress in desegregation as when those who watch him are admitted on a nondiscriminatory basis.

**CALIFORNIA**

First Negro umpire in Pacific Coast League appears on field, June, 1954.

**Los Angeles:** Joe Louis first Negro to play golf at Hillcrest Country Club, November, 1954.

**San Francisco:** San Francisco Opera Association engages first Negro, October, 1955.

**COLORADO**

Y.M.C.A. swimming pool opened to Negroes for first time, Winter, 1955-56.

**ILLINOIS**

**Centralia:** Swimming pool opened to Negroes for first time, July, 1954.

**Chicago:** Trumbull Park Homes (scene of much inter-racial tension and discrimination) holds first major inter-racial social party, September, 1954; 30 months after riot, Negro and white children play together in project's recreation area, March, 1956.

**Decatur:** Concessionaire at public boat house welcomes Negroes for first time, Summer, 1954.

## INDIANA

**Bloomington:** Indiana University teams ban future games where Negroes are barred, March, 1956.

**East Chicago:** Four swimming pools, three formerly all-white, one all-Negro, opened to members of both races, Summer, 1954.

**Marion:** City Council opens Matter Swimming Pool to members of all races for first time, July, 1954.

**Shelbyville:** Public swimming pools opened to Negroes for first time, Summer, 1955.

## IOWA

**Ames:** State College track team refuses to compete where Negroes are barred, March, 1956.

## KANSAS

**Topeka:** Fox Theater chain orders its three Topeka theaters to seat Negroes on equal basis with whites instead of segregating them in balcony or at sides, Fall, 1955.

**Wellington:** Public swimming pool opened to Negroes and whites together for first time, Summer, 1955.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Hull:** Little League team withdraws from national organization in protest against discrimination, Fall, 1955.

## NEVADA

**Las Vegas:** First inter-racial quartet (two sets of brothers) to appear in a leading cafe give popular performance, June, 1954.

First inter-racial gambling establishment opened, May, 1955.

## NEW JERSEY

**Glassboro:** Del Wood skating rink or-

dered to permit Negroes roller-skating privileges on equal basis with whites, July, 1954.

## NEW YORK

**Bridgehampton:** East End Baseball League ends color bar and admits Blue Hawks, a Negro team, May, 1954.

**New York City:** First Negro on staff of Metropolitan Opera Company as accompanist-coach hired, June, 1954.

Castle Hill Beach Club ordered to end segregation policies, Summer, 1954; order upheld by unanimous decision of State's Appellate Division, April, 1956.

First Negro in uniform of New York Yankees, Summer, 1954.

Metropolitan Opera Company hires first Negro for leading role (Marian Anderson), October, 1954; she makes her first appearance on that stage, January, 1955. Negro baritone and Negro coloratura soprano engaged later.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Award, highest honor in amateur athletics, given to Negro for first time, January, 1955.

First Negro conductor of a major grand opera company appears with City Opera Company, April, 1955.

Another swimming pool, formerly barring Negroes, solicits their patronage, July, 1955.

**Saugerties:** Formerly all-white camp welcomes first Negro children, Summer, 1955.

## OHIO

**Akron:** Y.M.C.A. recreation facilities opened to Negroes, 1954.

Summit Beach Park drops bar against Negroes, Summer, 1955.

**Cincinnati:** Coney Island Amusement Park, one of the largest in country, ends ban on Negroes with opening of season, April, 1955.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Conshohocken:** Inter-racial soft-ball league organized for first time, Spring, 1956.

**Philadelphia:** Two roller skating rinks previously barring Negroes end discrimination, Summer, 1954.

Boulevard Swimming Pools opened to Negroes for first time, September, 1954.

Riding school previously barring Negroes agrees to rent horses to them, Fall, 1954.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**Watertown:** First Negro professional baseball player ever seen in town plays full season for local team, Summer, 1954.

## VERMONT

**Thetford:** Formerly all-white camp welcomes first Negro children, Summer, 1955.

**West Burke:** Formerly all-white camp welcomes first Negro children, Summer, 1955.

## WYOMING

Last of State's movie houses restricting Negroes to balcony or sides of orchestra end discriminatory practice, Spring, 1955.

# 8 | HEALTH FACILITIES

This is an area where discrimination has been more prevalent than outright segregation. The examples listed, therefore, do not accurately reflect the amount of progress which has been made in this field, nor should the relatively small number be taken as an indication that segregation still is widely practiced.

## **National Level**

Veterans Administration announces end of segregation in all its hospitals, October, 1954.

## **CALIFORNIA**

**Los Angeles:** Southeast District Health Council completes integration of its operations, 1955-56.

## **COLORADO**

**Denver:** Last hospital to restrict patients (previously for Jewish children only) drops racial bars, Winter, 1955-56.

## **CONNECTICUT**

**Stamford:** Stamford Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

## **ILLINOIS**

**Chicago:** Segregation in all city-owned hospitals ended March, 1956. (Private hospitals which discriminate on grounds of race lost tax exemption, July, 1955.)

## **INDIANA**

One hundred per cent of State's schools of nursing found to admit qualified Negro students (two years earlier 20 per cent did not), April, 1955.

## **MINNESOTA**

**Faribault:** Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

## **NEW JERSEY**

**Camden:** Segregation of patients in local hospital ended, 1954.

## **NEW YORK**

**Buffalo:** First Negro physician to be

hospital chief of staff appointed at Mayer Memorial, Fall, 1955.

**New York City:** Lincoln School for Nurses admits first white student, Fall, 1954.

## **OHIO**

**Cincinnati:** Sixth hospital extends courtesy privileges to Negro physicians, Summer, 1955.

**Cleveland:** Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

St. Alexis Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

**Hamilton:** Mercy Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

**Lancaster:** Lancaster-Fairfield Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

**Stuebenville:** Ohio Valley School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

**Toledo:** First Negro resident appointed to staff of Maumee Valley Hospital, Summer, 1955.

Riverside Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

Toledo Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

Flower Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicants, 1955.

## **VERMONT**

**Burlington:** School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicant, 1955.

## **WASHINGTON**

**Bellingham:** St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicant, 1955.



**Tacoma:** Tacoma General Hospital School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicant, 1955.

## WISCONSIN

**Madison:** Madison General Hospital

School of Nursing accepts first Negro applicant, 1955.

**Milwaukee:** First Negro physician to be hospital chief of staff in State appointed at St. Anthony's, November, 1954.

# 9 | RELIGION

This is the largest single category in the inventory, and perhaps there should be some emphasis upon what it does *not* prove, since a collection of instances is more easily open to misinterpretation in this field than in most others.

Because more examples were found among churches, it does not indicate necessarily that they are doing a more extensive job of integration than other institutions, nor that they were further behind before 1954. Negroes and whites have worshipped together in the North for a long time, and the number of instances cited here is not positive proof that the process has accelerated in the last two years. No evidence was seen that progress has been materially influenced by the Supreme Court decision on the public schools. Any one or combination of many factors may have played a part. But the items listed below should not be construed as supporting conclusively the arguments for or against those factors.

What the inventory does show is that desegregation has taken

place in our churches in a great many denominations, under a wide variety of circumstances, in virtually all parts of the North.

One reason for the relatively large number of instances cited is that a special survey of more than 5,000 Protestant churches all over the North was carried out in April and May of 1956, and the results were made available for this inventory. Dates of racial integration were requested, so that for these churches the data were up-to-the-minute and in a form especially useful for this study.

## **ARIZONA**

**Scottsdale:** First Negro worshippers attend a formerly all-white Protestant Church, 1956.

**Tucson:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (4), January, 1956.

## **CALIFORNIA**

**Alameda:** First Negro child attends formerly all-white Protestant Sunday School, early, 1956.

**Burlingame:** A Protestant church has first Negro in choir, September, 1955.

**Chula Vista:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshipper, Spring, 1955.

**Coronado:** First Negroes (2) become members of formerly all-white Protestant church, 1955.

**Culver City:** Formerly all-white Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, 1955.

**Oakland:** Negro woman appointed director of children's work in one Protestant church, late, 1954; first full members of race join, Summer, 1955.

Northern California State Baptist Convention appoints Negro as director of youth work and camps, 1956.

**Pasadena:** Lincoln Avenue Methodist Church achieves full integration, 1955-56.

**Pomona:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, 1955.

**San Diego:** First Negro received to full membership by a Protestant church, October, 1955.

**San Francisco:** One formerly all-Negro Protestant church receives first white members, May, 1954; another receives first white members, 1955-56.

All-white Protestant church appoints Negro athletic director of week-day youth programs, 1956.

**San Jose:** New "Church of the Foothills" has Negro family among its worshippers in first year, 1955.

**Santa Cruz:** A Protestant church receives first white members (35) after 1954.

**Twenty-Nine Palms:** Negro children (6) attend a Protestant church school for first time, November, 1955.

**Vallejo:** First wedding ceremony for a Negro couple in all-white Protestant church performed, Winter, 1954-55.

**Willows:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, 1955.

**Woodland:** Negro elected President of County Council of Churches, first of race to hold office in the Council, 1955.

**Yreka:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshipper, March, 1956.

## COLORADO

**Colorado Springs:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (6), Spring, 1956.

## CONNECTICUT

**Ansonia:** A Protestant church receives first Negro member, after 1954.

**Bristol,** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, May, 1954.

**Greenwich:** Council of Protestant Episcopal Churches affirms policy of worship open to all without regard to race, February, 1956.

**Hartford:** First white members (4) join formerly all-Negro Protestant church, Summer, 1954.

**Manchester:** First Negro members (2) join a Protestant church, June, 1954.

**New Haven:** White and Negro Protestant churches join in sponsoring inter-racial vacation church school, Summer, 1955.

**Norwalk:** A Protestant church receives first Negro members, Winter, 1955.

**Old Mystic:** White congregation of Old Mystic Methodist Church invites Negro to become its pastor, September, 1955.

**Torrington:** First Negro members (8) join a Protestant church, Fall, 1955.

## IDAHO

**Boise:** Negroes participate in fellowship meeting of a white Protestant church for first time, 1955.

**Moscow:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (7), Fall, 1954.

## ILLINOIS

**Chicago:** South Deering Methodist

Church invites to its services "all members of the community," which includes bi-racial Trumbull Park Homes, scene of serious disorder, November, 1954.

**Decatur:** Two Negro ministers elected to 12-man "Chaplains of the Month" to combat juvenile delinquency, December, 1955.

**Evanston:** World Council of Churches names two Negroes among 22 American members of Central Committee, Summer, 1954.

**La Grange:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (4), 1956.

**Maywood:** Two Episcopal churches, St. Simon the Cyrenian (Negro) and Holy Communion (white), merge congregations, April, 1956.

**Peoria:** First Negro girls in local Third Order of St. Francis take vows, June, 1954.

**Urbana:** First Negro child attends Sunday School in all-white Protestant church, Fall, 1954.

## INDIANA

**Anderson:** First Negro children attend Vacation School of white Protestant church, Summer, 1954.

**Galveston:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, April, 1956.

**Gary:** First Negro children attend Lutheran Church Schools, early 1956.

**Huntington:** First Negro in Catholic Capuchin Order in U. S. enters, January, 1956.

**Mill Creek:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshipper, Fall, 1954.

**South Bend:** Two local Protestant churches solicit Negro members, and two or three Negro families join each, 1955.

## IOWA

**Des Moines:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, November, 1955.

## KANSAS

**Kansas City:** A Protestant church initiates inclusion of Negroes in year-round program of its neighborhood center, Summer, 1954.

Another Protestant church integrates its weekday church school, 1955.

## MASSACHUSETTS

State Baptist Convention, for first time, recommends pastors to local pulpit committees without mention of race, late 1955.

**Amesbury:** First Negroes (2) join all-white Protestant church, 1956.

**Boston:** First Negroes (2 families) join all-white Protestant church, July, 1955.

First Negro Archdeacon of Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts appointed, April, 1955.

First Negro executive in Universalist or Unitarian denominations appointed Director of Adult Education and Social Relations of Council of Liberal Churches, Fall, 1954.

**Holyoke:** All-Negro St. Luke's Mission integrated in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Winter, 1955-56.

**Lynn:** First Negroes join a Protestant church, Spring, 1956.

**Melrose:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, "since 1954."

**Natick:** First Negroes (3) join a Protestant church, April, 1955.

**Needham:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Fall, 1955.

**Quincy:** First Negro Moderator of Massachusetts Congregational Christian Conference elected, May, 1954.

**Roxbury:** Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church receives first Negroes in Bible School, 1954, and first Negro communicant members, January, 1956.

**Waltham:** First Negro to teach men's class and assist in Sunday morning services employed by Protestant church, October, 1954.

## MICHIGAN

**Bay City:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, 1955.

**Davison:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, September, 1954.

**Flint:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, Spring, 1954.

## MINNESOTA

**Mankato:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, February, 1956.

**Minneapolis:** First Negro to represent State Conference of Methodist Church at General Conference elected, June, 1955.

First Negroes to become active members of a predominantly white Catholic parish join, 1955.

First white member joins a formerly all-Negro Baptist Church, 1956.

**Winona:** Faith Lutheran Church receives first Negro family as confirmed members, Summer, 1954.

## NEBRASKA

**Omaha:** Merger of one white and one Negro Presbyterian church effected during 1954.

**Scottsbluff:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, December, 1954.



## NEVADA

**Reno:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, March, 1955.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Antrim:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Summer, 1955.

**Bradford:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Summer, 1955.

## NEW JERSEY

**Cliffside Park:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Summer 1955.

**Long Branch:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, October, 1955.

**Newark:** First Negro children attend one Protestant church Sunday School, 1955.

Another Protestant church receives first white members (9), September, 1955.

A third Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Spring, 1956.

## NEW YORK

**Buffalo:** Pilgrim Evangelical and Reformed Church completes racial integration program, 1954-55.

Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church completes racial integration program, 1954-55.

**Burlington Flats:** A Protestant church receives first Negro members (2), September, 1955.

**Endicott:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, February, 1956.

**Falconer:** A Protestant church recruits first Negroes (10) for choir, January, 1956.

**Jamestown:** First Negro "youth ambassador" to represent State's Baptist Young People abroad appointed, Spring, 1956.

A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, April, 1956.

**Lincoln:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (4), Summer, 1954.

**Lowville:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, Fall, 1954.

**Middletown:** First Negro children (3) attend Sunday School of all-white Protestant church, Fall, 1955.

**Mount Vernon:** First Negroes join formerly all-white Protestant church, November, 1954.

**Mumford:** An all-white Protestant church engages Negro student pastor, 1954-55.

**New York City:** First Negro attends Chambers Memorial Baptist Church School, September, 1954.

Another Protestant church engages Negro seminary student to lead white high-school youth group, October, 1954.

Inter-racial ministry begun at predominantly Negro Presbyterian Church of the Master, October, 1954; 100 members of this church attend Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church while 100 white members from Madison Avenue attend services at Church of the Master, March, 1956.

Three hundred twenty-five-year-old Dutch Reformed Church installs first Negro pastor, November, 1954.

First Negro Sunday School teacher in Church of the Incarnation joins staff, Fall, 1954.

First Negro on governing body of American Baptist Convention elected for term 1954-55.

Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church receives first Negro members, 1955.

Good Shepherd-Faith Presbyterian

Church receives first Negro members, 1954-55.

Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church receives first Negro members, late 1954.

First Negro member of Board of Tremont Methodist Church elected, February, 1955.

Congregational Church of North New York receives first Negro members, Easter Day, 1955; Negro assistant to minister engaged, September, 1955.

American Baptist Home Missions Society appoints first Negro board member and first Negro field representative in Juvenile Protection Program; American Baptist Foreign Missions Society appoints first Negro at staff level, May, 1955.

Adams-Parkhurst Memorial Church, Presbyterian, receives first Negro members, July, 1955.

Negro congregations invited to join New York East Conference of Methodist Church (Queens, Brooklyn, and Bronx), July, 1955.

First Negro bishop of Liberal Catholic Church consecrated, October, 1955.

Morrisiana Church, Presbyterian, engages Negro assistant minister, Fall, 1955; elects first Negro elder, 1956.

Hollis Woods Community Church has first Negro worshippers, December, 1955.

Trinity Lutheran Church, the Bronx, receives first confirmed Negro members, 1955.

Lefferts Park Baptist Church has first Christmas party for Negro children, 1955.

Duryea Presbyterian Church has first Negro lay assistants to pastor, 1955; elects first Negro deacon, Janu-

ary, 1956.

Bethany Presbyterian Church receives first Negro member, 1955.

Bethany Church, Lutheran, elects first Negro on Church Council, January, 1956.

A formerly all-white Protestant church in The Bronx has first Negro worshippers (7), January, 1956.

Sound View Presbyterian Church elects first Negro elder, January, 1956.

St. Paul Lutheran Church engages first Negro assistant pastor, February, 1956.

First Negro president of the Manhattan Protestant Council elected, February, 1956.

Mott Haven Church, Reformed, engages first Negro assistant pastor, early, 1956.

First Negro child attends Second Presbyterian Church Sunday School, 1956.

Crawford Memorial Church, Methodist, receives first Negro members, April, 1956.

**Oakfield:** First Negroes (4) attend Sunday School of all-white Protestant church, Spring, 1955.

**Port Jefferson:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers (10), December, 1955.

**Rochester:** An all-white Protestant church engages Negro assistant pastor, August, 1955.

Another Protestant church receives first Negro member, 1956.

**Roslyn:** First inter-racial, interdenominational Vacation Bible School held, Summer, 1955.

**St. Albans:** White congregation of Church of the Resurrection, Lutheran, engages Negro assistant pastor, Fall, 1955.

**Sherburne:** First Negroes (5) join formerly all-white Protestant church, November, 1954.

**Syracuse:** Three Presbyterian churches receive Negro members, one, 1954; two, 1955.

Four Methodist Churches receive first Negro members, 1954-56.

First Negro children attend one Baptist Church, 1954-55.

## OHIO

**Cincinnati:** Episcopal Diocesan Convention agrees no new segregated parishes will be opened, Summer, 1954.

First Negro moderator of city's Baptistery installed, January, 1956.

**Cleveland:** Hough Evangelical and Reformed Church racially integrated, 1954-55.

**Dayton:** Formerly all-white Protestant church receives first Negro members, Spring, 1954.

**Lower Miami:** Church of the Brethren reports completion of racial integration, May, 1956.

**Toledo:** First Negro to head Council of Churches elected, May, 1955.

## OREGON

**Coos Bay:** First Negroes (2 families) attend white Protestant church, 1955.

**Eugene:** First Negroes (2) join formerly all-white Protestant church, 1955.

**Portland:** Only Negro Lutheran Church in Pacific Northwest dissolves as its members are invited to join other, predominantly white congregations, Spring, 1955.

Another Protestant church receives first Negro member, April, 1956.

**Salem:** A Protestant church receives

first Negro members (2), Winter, 1955.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Bellwood:** Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church receives first confirmed Negro members, Spring, 1954.

**Charleroi:** Christ Lutheran Church registers first Negro child for Vacation Church School, June, 1954.

**Drexel Hill:** A white Protestant church hears first Negro speaker, February, 1955.

**Harrisburg:** Negro Methodist Church transferred from all-Negro "general" jurisdiction to Central Pennsylvania Conference, Spring, 1956.

**Lockhaven:** St. Luke's Evangelical and Reformed Church completes racial integration program, 1954-55.

**Philadelphia:** A Protestant church receives first Negro member, May, 1955.

First Negro children (30) attend Vacation School held by another Protestant church, June, 1955.

Christ Evangelical and Reformed Church completes racial integration program, 1954-55.

**Reading:** St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church completes integration program, 1954-55.

**Williamsport:** First Negroes (3) join formerly all-white Protestant church, September, 1955.

## RHODE ISLAND

**Foster:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers, April, 1956.

**Providence:** First Negro joins a Protestant church, May, 1955.

**Woonsocket:** Predominantly white Protestant church pays special tribute to Negro Church School worker, 1956.

## **WASHINGTON**

**Chehalis:** First Negroes attend formerly all-white Protestant church, August, 1955.

**Seattle:** A Protestant church has first Negro worshippers and Sunday School attendants, after 1954.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church receives first confirmed Negro members, September, 1954; Sunday School inter-

racial in every department, May, 1956.

First Negroes (5) join another Protestant church, December, 1955.

**Spokane:** First Negro children attend a Protestant church Sunday school, after 1954.

## **WISCONSIN**

**Milwaukee:** St. Mark's Evangelical and Reformed Church completes integration program, 1954-55.





# INTEGRATION

## IN THE

## SOUTH

Harold Fleming

Introduction	47
Public Schools	51
Private and Parochial Schools	57
School-Related Groups	59
Higher Education	62
Elections and Appointments	68
Employment	71
Housing	77
Health and Medicine	79
Transportation	84
Sports and Recreation	87
Religion	91
Military	96
Hotels, Restaurants, and Theatres	99
Organizations	102
Other Public Facilities	105
The Nation's Capital	107

Late in 1954, the Southern Regional Council assessed racial developments in the South during the preceding decade and concluded, "The basic theme that emerges is inescapable: that the South is moving — not always smoothly, but with seeming inevitability — toward an increasingly integrated society."

How true is that statement today? Is the trend toward desegregation continuing? Or, as some maintain, has controversy in the wake of the Supreme Court's school decision halted or even reversed the trend?

It was questions such as these that prompted the Southern Regional Council in the Spring of 1956 to undertake, with the aid of a grant from the Fund for the Republic, the survey here reported. The aim was to find out what specific instances of desegregation had occurred since May 17, 1954. The geographical area inventoried was the 17 Southern and border states. Developments in the District of Columbia were gathered in the course of David Loth's survey of the 31 non-Southern states and are included here through his courtesy. Because of its unique importance and governmental structure, the nation's capital is given a section to itself.

The two-year period covered — May 1954 to May 1956 —

has a double significance. For one thing, it begins with the day on which the highest court of the land held public school segregation unconstitutional, dealing a mortal blow to the legal doctrine of "separate but equal." For another, it spans those months when Deep South resistance to the principle of integration in public facilities was, increasingly, claiming the attention of the nation and the world.

The selection of this arbitrary period is not intended to suggest that all of the changes found were direct or indirect results of the Supreme Court ruling; indeed, many of them carry on trends that were established well before the school decision. It is the case, however, that the instances reported took place after May 17, 1954, in the climate, favorable or unfavorable, created by the decision and the varying reactions to it.

Despite the cooperation of innumerable individuals and public and private agencies, it early became apparent that an all-inclusive inventory was out of the question. Many, if not most, recent steps toward desegregation in the South have been taken quietly, often without even local notice. To find them all would have required an intensive, community-by-community search. Except where otherwise stated, the findings should be regarded as representative rather than comprehensive.

It will be observed that in some cases, notably in the field of employment, the name of the desegregating firm, institution, or agency is withheld. In these instances, the principals felt that publicity might prove unhelpful, and their requests for anonymity have been respected.

No apology is offered for the fact that the survey was concerned solely with evidence of desegregation. This wholly positive emphasis is not likely to create the false impression that segregation is a thing of the past or that no problems of race relations remain to be solved in the South. It is universally recognized that this is a time of trouble in the South. Since May 1954, and particularly in recent months, dissension and conflict have dominated the news of the region. The



danger is that Southerners themselves, to say nothing of people elsewhere, will be blinded to the constructive evidence, and will surrender to fear and discouragement.

It is hoped that these findings will serve, in some measure, as a corrective. Since they are listed in full, every reader can interpret their meaning for himself. However, the following conclusions seem to the Southern Regional Council to be warranted:

The Supreme Court's school decision of May 17, 1954, was not an abrupt new departure, but simply the most far-reaching in a long series of developments. In practically every area of public life inventoried, evidences of desegregation since 1954 were additions to a substantial list of Southern precedents.

The common notion that "desegregation just can't work" in the South is plainly contradicted by the findings. The nearly 1100 instances of desegregation discovered were almost evenly divided between the five "Border" states, on the one hand, and the twelve "Southern" states on the other. Virtually all of them took place smoothly and harmoniously.

While court decisions and other legal directives prompted desegregation in certain fields — notably in public education, transportation, and recreation — many changes were the result of voluntary decisions. Obviously, a large reservoir of good will and capacity for change exists among private citizens, even in states where the official climate is harshly defiant.

There is no longer a solid South of segregation. In the last two years, eight states have achieved a semblance of unity on pro-segregation policies. But there is a tremendous diversity of conditions and attitudes from one of these states to the other, and from area to area within a given state. The findings clearly reflect these varying degrees of readiness to desegregate, and probably foreshadow a further splintering of the segregation orthodoxy.

Finally, the results of the survey suggest that beneath the surface turmoil of Southern resistance, deep-running currents are

steadily eroding the undemocratic patterns of the past. The causative forces are many — moral, economic, political, and international — but not the least of them is the insistent stirring of a broader conception of human dignity among Southerners, white and Negro.

Here are grounds for hope that, sooner than we think, the South may create a new and brighter self-image.

No survey as extensive as that here reported could have been completed in two-and-a-half months without the wholehearted assistance of many individuals and agencies. The skills of both permanent and temporary staff members of the Southern Regional Council were enlisted, and the contribution of each of them was essential to the effort. It is not possible here to credit individually the many community agencies, public officials, and private citizens who gave so generously of their time and information; but our gratitude is nonetheless profound.

A special word of acknowledgment is due Miss Florence B. Irving, research assistant of the Southern Regional Council, who played an invaluable part in both the fact-finding and the preparation of this report.

To the Fund for the Republic we owe deep appreciation for financial aid and encouragement.

HAROLD C. FLEMING  
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*Southern Regional Council*

# 1 | PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Since the Supreme Court handed down its historic school-segregation decision in May 1954, more than 350 school districts in nine of the 17 states surveyed have integrated schools to some degree. (See "The Nation's Capital" for a report on the District of Columbia's schools.) Some of the school districts cover a single community, others entire counties.

In a number of areas where the schools were still segregated, the school transportation system was integrated and school buses began carrying white and Negro children together.

As of May 1956, there were no integrated public elementary or secondary schools in eight states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. Legislatures in each of these states have adopted measures to circumvent the Supreme Court decision, varying from pupil-assignment plans to blueprints for converting public schools to private status.

The following state-by-state account of progress toward school integration is based largely on the findings of a 1956 survey by the Southern Education Reporting Service of Nashville, Tennessee.

## ARKANSAS

Three of the 423 school districts in the state integrated on some level between May 1954 and May 1956. In addition, the **Little Rock** school board planned tentatively to begin integration of high schools in the fall of 1957, upon completion of a building program. The **Hot Springs** school board voted in April 1956 to take the initial step toward integration of the schools with a bi-racial auto mechanics class in September 1956.

The three districts with integrated schools:

**Fayetteville:** Five days after the May 1954 school decision the Board of Education voted to integrate the high school. In August, the six Negro students for whom Fayetteville had been paying board, room, and tuition at a Negro school 60 miles away entered the local high school.

**Hoxie:** Twenty-five Negroes were integrated with 1,000 white students in the summer session opening July 11, 1955. After local dissension, the summer term was ended two weeks early, but the school board later reaffirmed its position and the Negroes again entered integrated classes in the fall of 1955.

**Charleston:** Eleven Negroes were integrated into the school system on August 23, 1954.

## DELAWARE

In the 1955-56 school year, 1,230 of 10,500 Negro pupils in Delaware attended integrated schools. Of 21 school districts, 12 had achieved some degree of integration in the past two years.

All of the integrated classes were in the northern section of the state, with the exception of **Dover**, where 15 of

468 Negro pupils were assigned to formerly all-white schools.

Integration began in **Wilmington** in 1954 in elementary units, vocational schools, and some high school classes. The seventh grade was integrated in 1955-56 and the transfer policy for senior highs liberalized. With the coming fall term the integration program is to be completed.

The other 10 districts in which integration occurred:

Claymont	Alex I duPont
New Castle	Arden
Alfred I duPont	Hockessin
Delaware City	Rose Hill
Conrad	Newark

## KENTUCKY

Of Kentucky's 224 local school districts, 182 have Negro children of school age, the number ranging from fewer than five pupils in several districts to 12,000 in Louisville. Among the 182 districts, at least 30 had integrated to some extent by February 1956.

The State Department of Education in a report of October 1955 said that eight other districts had adopted desegregation policies, but that no Negroes had yet applied. The report also noted that approximately 60 districts had appointed bi-racial citizens groups to work with their boards of education on plans for the future.

**Louisville** officials have announced a 12-point "free choice" desegregation plan for 1956. The plan calls for re-districting the entire Louisville school district "without gerrymandering and without regard to race." It permits pupils and parents to request transfers to schools outside the districts in which



they live. Meanwhile an estimated dozen Negroes were among the 800 students to be enrolled at Louisville Summer High School at the opening of the six-week summer session on June 11. School record cards did not designate race.

School districts with some degree of integration in the past two years include the following counties:

Adair	Wayne
Boone	Johnson
Carter	Knott
Clinton	Lawrence
Fayette	Owsley
Floyd	Pendleton
Russell	Perry
Wolfe	

And the following independent districts:

Jackson	Greenup
Newport	Barbourville
Albany	Richmond
Marion	Falmouth
Owensboro	Lexington
Carlisle	Erlanger
Williamsburg	London
Monticello	

Local school boards announced integration would begin in varying degrees during the 1956-57 term in:

Hazard	Hopkins
Somerset	Richmond
Cynthiana	Harrodsburg
Perry County	Pineville
Frankfort	Barren County
Paducah	

## MARYLAND

Nine of Maryland's 24 school districts have integrated some classes since May 1954, and an estimated 12,894 of 102,908 Negroes attended school with white children in the 1955-56 term.

There are 23 county districts in the state and one in the city of **Baltimore**. The latter began integration in 52 schools in September, 1954. With the opening of the 1955-56 term, 11,903 of Baltimore's 61,870 Negro children studied in integrated classes of 66 schools.

**Montgomery County**, a suburban area bordering the District of Columbia, began integration in 24 public schools in September 1955, closing four substandard Negro schools. About 17 per cent of the county's Negro school children attended classes with white pupils in 1955-56, and six Negro teachers instructed white children. Approximately 30 per cent of the county's Negro school children were expected to attend integrated schools in 1956-57.

Integration also began in the counties of:

Baltimore	Prince Georges
Carroll	Anne Arundel
Washington	Cecil
Allegany	

In December 1955, school officials in three eastern shore counties — **Kent**, **Wicomico**, and **Queen Anne** — said they had announced that requests of Negroes to transfer to white schools would be considered, but that none had yet been received. **Talbot** announced a similar plan in 1956.

The **Howard County** Board of Education announced in May 1956 that grades one through five would be integrated in September 1956.

## MISSOURI

Approximately 85 per cent of Missouri's Negro children attended integrated schools in 1955-56. They had enrolled in formerly white schools in

114 of the 224 school districts with Negro children.

In **St. Louis** special schools were desegregated in September 1954, high schools in February 1955, and elementary schools September 1955. With a reduced student load in high schools which had been set up for Negroes exclusively, Negro teachers were shifted to the once all-white schools and assignments were made on the basis of training and experience. The shift of teachers in elementary schools has been more gradual.

**Kansas City** began integrated summer-school sessions immediately after the May 1954 school decision, then merged vocational high schools in September 1954. It integrated the other schools last year, ending 88 years of segregation. At that time, 51 Negro reserve teachers (those ready to serve either full or part-time, but used mainly as substitutes) were not absorbed as full-time employees. During the year, however, six were hired full-time. Three schools had integrated faculties and no Negro contract or full-time teacher lost his job at the time of integration.

As Missouri no longer keeps enrollment figures by race, it was impossible to obtain a complete list of the integrated school districts, but these, in addition to **Kansas City** and **St. Louis**, had some degree of integration:

<b>Dunklin</b>	<b>Butler</b>
<b>Sikeston</b>	<b>Cape Girardeau</b>
<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Bonne Terre</b>
<b>St. Charles</b>	<b>Festus</b>
<b>Columbia</b>	<b>St. Louis County</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Hannibal</b>
<b>Kirksville</b>	<b>Moberly</b>
<b>Marshall</b>	<b>Springfield</b>
<b>Kansas City</b>	<b>Independence</b>
<b>St. Joseph</b>	<b>Slater</b>
	<b>Sturgeon</b>

## OKLAHOMA

By September 1955, Oklahoma had integrated 273 schools in 88 of the state's 1,746 school districts. In other terms, the *New York Times* reported that 47 Oklahoma counties had desegregated some portions of their educational system, 15 counties had decided to postpone desegregation for at least another school year, and 15 counties had no Negroes.

The State Board of Education announced in June 1955 that another year of grace under the separate school finance system would be allowed. It warned that beginning with the 1956-57 year no special state funds would be paid to help maintain separate Negro schools.

Oklahoma communities approached the problem in several ways — some integrated their entire system, others kept their Negro schools open and offered high-school students an opportunity to transfer to white schools. Still other districts drew new school boundary lines, which, because of the Negro residential pattern, tended to keep the schools separate.

Some Negro teachers were assigned to integrated classes in several schools, including those in **Kingfisher**, **Wellston**, **Perry**, **Sulphur**, **Cushing**, and **Fay**. Principals and teachers have held integrated professional meetings during 1955-56.

It was impossible to obtain a complete list of the 88 districts with integrated schools, but they included:

<b>Weatherford</b>	<b>Boley</b>
<b>Newkirk</b>	<b>Crowder</b>
<b>White Oak</b>	<b>McAllester</b>
<b>Claremore</b>	<b>Tulsa</b>
<b>Hominy</b>	<b>Sapulpa</b>
<b>Lincoln County</b>	<b>Jenks</b>

Jennessey	Waurika
Olney	Hobart
Davis	Latimer County
Lawton	Pittsburgh C'ty.
Johnson County	Altus
Murray County	Sentinel
Cleveland	Ponca City
O'Keene	Inola
Guthrie	Perry
Kanawa	Kingfisher
Alverson	Bearden
Lehigh	Holdenville
Atoka	Seminole
Lulu	Hollis
Sulfa	Pawnee
Duncan	Poteau
Ft. Cobb	Tishmingo
Drumwright	Chickasha
Oklahoma City	Elk City
Coalgate	Marshall County
Wellston	

Additional district boards of education moved toward integration in 1956, announcing plans to close all-Negro high schools by autumn in 30 communities, about one-third of them in the southeast section of the state, which generally has been slow to desegregate:

Ada	Crescent
Boynton	Cushing
Colbert	Dover
Hartshorne	Duncan
Spiro	Geary
Hanna	Lenapah
Valliant	Luther
Vian	Nowata
Wetumka	Ponca City
Wynnewood	Pawhuska
Anadarko	Slick
Arcadia	Stillwater
Bartlesville	Stroud
Clinton	Vinita
Watonga	

## TENNESSEE

**Oak Ridge**, federally-supported atomic-energy site, is the only community in Tennessee which had integrated public schools by May 1956. Following an order of the Atomic Energy Commission, 85 junior and senior Negro high-school students enrolled with white pupils in September 1955.

In January 1956, U. S. District Judge Robert L. Taylor ordered white high schools in **Anderson County**, where Oak Ridge is located, to admit Negroes in the fall.

## TEXAS

Approximately 1,650 Negroes attended classes with 80,000 white pupils in 1955-56. According to the estimate, made by the Dallas **Morning News** in March 1956, Texas has 1,448,707 white and 224,894 Negro students.

Of 1,802 school districts in the state, 65 had begun desegregation by the 1955-56 school year. According to varying estimates, from 16 to 25 of these completed integration programs by September 1955.

Among communities with schools integrated to some degree:

Friona	Hondo
Big Spring	Kingsville
San Marcos	Pecos
Karnes City	Brownwood
El Paso	San Angelo
Corpus Christi	Robstown
Edinburg	Fort Stockton
San Antonio	Bishop
Taboka	Calhoun County
Austin	Harlingen
Alice	Brownsville
Lubbock	

In **Amarillo** five Negroes were to enter the formerly all-white public

schools at the opening of the 1956 summer session, and **Wichita Falls** and **Victoria** announced plans to integrate the first three grades of their schools in the autumn of 1956.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in May 1954, and again after the implementation ruling of May 1955, Gov. William C. Marland stated that West Virginia would abide by the decision.

During the two-year period surveyed, 16 of the state's 55 counties were integrated completely and 19 partially. Four counties have no Negroes and seven none of school age. Two counties — **McDowell** and **Mingo** — were scheduled to begin integration in September 1956.

From the beginning, the State Board of Education showed every inclination to comply with the decision, and the State Superintendent spoke privately and publicly for integration and asked county superintendents to report to him regularly on the matter.

Commenting editorially early in 1956, the Charleston **Gazette** said that "segregation is about over in the Mountain State."

Eighteen Negro teachers taught in integrated grammar schools in **Charles-**

**ton** and **Kanawha County** schools, 1955-56. With the completion of school integration in **Marion County**, all but one teacher from the Negro schools were absorbed. **Brooke County** also had an integrated teaching staff, as did a number of other counties.

The 16 counties completing integration by or with the 1955 term:

Brooke	Randolph
Harrison	Taylor
Marion	Tucker
Monongalia	Upshur
Monroe	Wayne
Nicholas	Wetzel
Harrison	Wirt
Preston	Wood

The 19 counties partially integrated during the 1955-56 school year:

Barbour	Kanawha
Boone	Marshall
Braxton	Ohio
Cabell	Mason
Calhoun	Pocahontas
Morgan	Raleigh
Clay	Summers
Fayette	Mercer
Greenbrier	Pendleton
Logan	

(Integration is to be completed in September 1956 by Kanawha, Mercer, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Greenbrier, and Fayette.)



## 2 | PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

In six Southern and Border states, Negroes were enrolled along with whites in Catholic elementary and secondary schools before May 1954.

During the 1954-55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 Southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred, in whole or in part, are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

A Friends' School in Delaware admitted Negro pupils, and another Quaker school in Baltimore announced it would begin admitting Negroes to its nursery school and kindergarten in 1955, opening up another grade with each new term until integration is complete.

An Episcopalian school in Baltimore has also been integrated since May 1954.

### ARKANSAS

**Fort Smith:** Four Negro Catholic children enter St. Scholastica's Academy, 1954-55.

**Paris:** Two Negro Catholic children enter the parochial school in 1954-55.

### DELAWARE

**Wilmington:** Friends' School admits Negro students subsequent to May 1954.

### KENTUCKY

**Covington:** The Reverend John S. Elsaesser of Covington announces at a statewide conference of Catholic educators that Negro children will be admitted to white Catholic schools in the Diocese of Covington any time they apply, June 1955.

### MARYLAND

**Baltimore:** Friends' School announces it will begin admitting Negroes in the

Fall of 1955 to its nursery school and kindergarten, opening another grade each fall until integration is complete through the high school, November 1954.

A school — nursery through the fifth grade — of Grace and St. Peters Episcopal Church integrates after May 1954.

Catholic elementary schools are desegregated, Fall 1954.

**Elkton:** A Negro is enrolled at the Immaculate Conception grade school (Catholic), September 1955.

**Calvert, Charles, and St. Marys Counties:** Archbishop Patrick O'Boyle orders integration in first two grades of ten Catholic elementary schools in these southern Maryland counties, the change to be effective in the Fall. May 1956.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

**Southern Pines:** Notre Dame High School for girls accepts Negro students in Fall, 1954; moves to Greensboro, N. C., as a coeducational, interracial school, 1955.

**Asheville:** A Negro day-boarding school operated by the Methodist church admits a 14-year-old white girl, Judy Genier of Moriah Center, New York, at her request, 1955. Mrs. Eisenhower writes her, "You are much to be admired for your strength in making the road toward integration a much shorter one, and I want to commend you for your courage and foresight in taking your place where you could accomplish so much toward making our country a better place for every citizen."

**Rocky Mount:** The previously white Catholic elementary school enrolls its first Negro pupils, 1955.

**Greensboro:** Catholic high school is opened on an integrated basis, Fall 1955.

**Raleigh:** Negro Catholics admitted to Cathedral Latin High School, 1954.

**Charlotte:** Two Catholic Schools — Assumption and O'Donoghue — are integrated at the beginning of the 1954-55 term. Charlotte Catholic High, a new school opened at the start of the 1955-56 term, begins on an integrated basis.

## **OKLAHOMA**

Bishop Eugene J. McGuinness orders all Catholic schools in the state to admit qualified Negro students without discrimination, August 1954.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Rock Hill:** St. Anne School (Catholic) integrates, September 1954.

## **TENNESSEE**

**Nashville:** Father Ryan School for Boys, Cathedral School, and other Catholic schools in Nashville admit Negro students. Cathedral's spring banquet is held in a Nashville hotel where bi-racial attendance is permitted, 1954-55.

## **TEXAS**

Catholic parochial schools expected to operate on a desegregated basis throughout the state by 1956.

**San Antonio:** Two Negroes enroll at Jesuit High School for the first time and parochial elementary schools are opened to Negroes, 1955.

## **VIRGINIA**

**Norfolk:** Catholic High admits 12 Negro pupils, September 1955.

**Roanoke:** The Catholic high school and two Catholic elementary schools admit Negroes, September 1954.

**Richmond:** Three Catholic schools — St. Patrick's, Cathedral, and Benedictine—admit Negroes, September 1954.

**Newport News, Warwick, Hampton:** Catholic elementary schools admit Negroes, September 1954.

**Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Alexandria, Williamsburg, and Charlottesville:** Catholic parochial schools are opened to Negroes, September 1955.

### 3 | SCHOOL-RELATED GROUPS

White and Negro teachers began meeting together in eight of the Southern and border states within the past two years.

In some instances they met under auspices of newly integrated state teachers associations; elsewhere, they gathered for the first time in integrated staff meetings in communities where the school systems remained segregated.

State associations formerly for white teachers offered membership to Negroes in Oklahoma, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky; similar changes occurred locally in several widely scattered communities.

Some white and Negro parents could meet together for the first time to discuss common problems through the Congress of Parents and Teachers in Delaware and Maryland; and the Oklahoma Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers held its last meeting this spring, preparatory to affiliating with the formerly all-white state PTA.

Children, as well as adults, were taking steps toward non-discrimination and equality. In some newly integrated schools, white and colored pupils elected Negroes to office. And in one city where the schools remained segregated a bi-racial group elected a Negro youth to act as city manager on Student Government Day.

## **DELAWARE**

Board of managers of the Delaware Congress of Parents and Teachers vote to include Negro PTA units. Where schools are integrated parents can join the PTA of the schools their children attend, October 1954.

**Milford:** The Kent County Education Association opens membership to Negro teachers, March 1956.

**Wilmington:** The first integrated staff of officers in a PTA in the state is installed at Pyle School, which was integrated at the start of the fall term in 1954; two Negro and five white officers are elected, April 1955.

Mrs. Henry Street becomes the first Negro president of the Wilmington Council of Home and School Associations (includes PTA units), April 1955.

In the first year of integration at Pierre S. duPont High School, students elect two Negro classmates to represent them on the student council, 1955-56.

## **FLORIDA**

Desegregation in future competition for state teacher-training scholarship is announced (previously, there had been separate quotas for Negroes), Winter 1955.

## **KENTUCKY**

The Kentucky Education Association opens membership to Negroes and the

first join in Spring 1955.

## **MARYLAND**

The Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers is opened to both white and Negro membership, 1954.

The Maryland State Teachers Association accepts Negro members, 1954.

**Baltimore:** As integration of the schools begins, a bi-racial Coordinating Council for Civic Unity is formed to iron out problems as they arise in the desegregation process, December 1954.

Dr. Furman Templeton, Director of the Urban League in Baltimore, is the first Negro elected president of the Baltimore Association for Adult Education, 1955.

**Calvert County:** The only county in the state with more Negro than white children holds its first joint meeting of white and Negro teachers although the schools are not yet integrated, February 1956.

## **MISSOURI**

**St. Louis:** The Association of Elementary Teachers (white) and the Association of Elementary Educators (Negro) vote to merge and decide by lot that the first president shall be a Negro, May 1955.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

**Harnett County:** The first non-segregated teachers' meeting is held, September 1954.



## OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Education Association opens membership to all teachers, June 1955.

**Tulsa:** Negro and white teacher associations merge, 1956.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Rock Hill:** Children from both the white and Negro schools hold their annual Safety Patrol outing on an integrated basis, 1954 and 1955.

## TEXAS

**Houston:** Integration of teachers' staff meetings is approved, December 1955.

**Tahoka:** Tahoka's only Negro high-school student is elected vice president of the junior class, 1955-56.

## VIRGINIA

**Richmond:** A Negro youth, Chester Hedgepeth of Maggie Walker high school, is selected to act as city manager of Richmond on Student Government Day; he is chosen by a student city council consisting of seven white and two Negro students from the city's segregated high schools, April 1955.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Merger of the West Virginia Education Association (white) and the West Virginia State Teachers' Association (Negro) takes place, October 1954.

**Charleston:** A Negro, Carl King, of Garnet High School, a segregated institution, is named president of the Charleston Youth Congress. He is elected by 32 delegates representing all of the city high schools.

## 4 | HIGHER EDUCATION

The admission of Negroes to formerly all-white colleges and universities in recent years is one of the most impressive examples of successful desegregation on record. Since the first Negro student was admitted to the University of Maryland in 1935, some 164 accredited colleges and universities in Southern and border states and the District of Columbia have opened their doors to Negroes. And, in every instance included in this total, the adjustment was made smoothly and quietly, unmarred by a single serious incident.

The widely publicized disturbance which followed the enrollment of Miss Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama in 1956 is noteworthy not because it was a typical reaction but because it was unique.

That the trend toward integration in higher education continues is evident in the findings of this survey. Of the 164 formerly white institutions now open to Negroes, 95 have newly desegregated at some level since May 1954. This total includes both privately and publicly supported schools of higher learning. The majority admitted Negroes for the first time; others, which had previously desegregated graduate schools, opened undergraduate courses as well during the two-year period surveyed.

As of May 1956, five states — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina — still enforced complete segregation in state-supported colleges. However, all but South Carolina had at least one private college which admitted students of both races.

Instances of desegregation from the other direction were found in six states, where 13 formerly all-Negro institutions were opened to white students during 1954 and 1955.

District of Columbia colleges desegregating since May 1954 are listed in the section "The Nation's Capital."

# COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE MAY, 1954 (Formerly All White)

## ALABAMA

Spring Hill College, Mobile	Roman Catholic	September 1954
A denominational college		February 1955

## ARKANSAS

All state-supported colleges were opened to Negro undergraduates in the Fall of 1955.

Arkansas A. and M. College, College Heights	State
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville	State
Arkansas State College, Jonesboro	State
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	State
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia	State
Southern State College, Magnolia	State
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	State
(Admitted graduate students since 1948)	

## FLORIDA

Barry College, Miami	Roman Catholic	1955-1956
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## KENTUCKY

Ashland Junior College, Ashland	Municipal	September 1955
Georgetown College, Georgetown	Southern Baptist	Fall 1955
Murray State College, Murray	State	Summer 1955
Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville	Presbyterian	Fall 1954
Union College, Barbourville	Methodist	1954
West Kentucky State, Bowling Green	State	June 1956
University of Kentucky, Lexington	State	Fall 1956
(Opened courses, previously closed by law, to Negro undergraduates; desegregated dormitories, Fall 1955.)		

## LOUISIANA

John McNeese State College, Lake Charles	State	December 1954
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond	State	1955
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette	State	July 1954

## MARYLAND

All of Maryland's state Teachers Colleges were opened to qualified applicants without regard to race in the Fall of 1955.

Baltimore Junior College, Baltimore	Municipal	
Frostburg Teachers College, Frostburg	State	
Goucher College, Baltimore	Private	1955
Salisbury State Teachers College, Salisbury	State	
Towson State Teachers College, Towson	State	
University of Maryland, College Park (Negro citizens of Maryland were admitted to all levels of the University in Fall, 1954. Previously they attended some schools.)	State	
Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster	Methodist	1955-1956

## MISSOURI

Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg	State	Fall 1954
Culver-Stockton College, Canton	Disciples of Christ	1955-1956
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis	Municipal	
Joplin Junior College, Joplin	District	1954
Junior College of Kansas City	Municipal	1954
Northeast Missouri State College, Kirksville	State	
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph	Municipal	Summer 1954
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau	State	
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	State	July 1954
University of Missouri, Columbia and Rolla Divisions (All levels not previously admitting Negroes were opened to them in 1954.)	State	

## NORTH CAROLINA

Belmont Abbey College, Belmont	Roman Catholic	1954
Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont	Roman Catholic	1954
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (First undergraduates were admitted in Fall 1955. Graduate students admitted previously.)	State	



## OKLAHOMA

In June, 1955, State Regents for Higher Education voted to open all 17 formerly white state colleges to Negroes. All are listed below, though Negroes may not have enrolled at some. Prior to this time Negroes had attended some of the professional and graduate schools at Oklahoma A. and M. in Stillwater and the University of Oklahoma in Norman.

Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton	State	
Central State College, Edmond	State	
Conners State Agricultural College, Warner	State	
East Central State College, Ada	State	
Eastern Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Wilburton	State	
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo	State	
Northeastern Oklahoma A. and M., Miami	State	
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah	State	
Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa	State	
Northwestern State College, Alva	State	
Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater	State	
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee	Baptist	1955-1956
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City	Methodist	July 1955
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha	State	
Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore	State	
Panhandle A. and M. College, Goodwell	State	
Phillips University, Enid (Graduates in 1951, regular undergradu- ates in 1955.)	Disciples of Christ	
Southeastern State College, Durant	State	
Southwestern State College, Weatherford	State	
University of Oklahoma, Norman	State	
El Reno Junior College, El Reno	District	Fall 1955
Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee	Municipal	September 1955
St. Gregory's College, Shawnee	Roman Catholic	

## TENNESSEE

Austin Peay State College, Clarksville	State	Winter 1956
East Tennessee State College, Johnson City	State	Winter 1956
Maryville College, Maryville	Presbyterian	1954

University of the South School of Theology, Sewanee	Prot. Episcopal	Fall 1954
Vanderbilt School of Religion, Nashville	Private	1954

## TEXAS

Frank Phillips Junior College, Borger	District	Fall 1954
Hardin County Junior College, Wichita Falls	County	
McMurry College, Abilene	Southern Methodist	
North Texas State, Denton	State	
Odessa Junior College, Odessa	District	Fall 1954
Pan American College, Edinburg	County	1954
San Antonio College, San Antonio	Municipal	June 1955
Southern Methodist University, Dallas (Negroes were admitted to the evening classes of the Law School in September 1955. Negroes had been admitted to School of Theology in 1950.)	Methodist	
Texarkana College, Texarkana	Municipal	
Texas A & I College, Kingsville	State	May 1956
Texas Southmost College, Brownsville	Municipal	1955
Texas Western, El Paso	State	
Victoria Junior College, Victoria	Municipal	Fall 1954
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton	County	Fall 1954

## VIRGINIA

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	Brethren	Fall 1954
University of Virginia, Charlottesville (The School of Engineering admitted three Negro undergraduates in Septem- ber 1955. Some of the University's graduate and professional schools had enrolled Negroes prior to 1954.)		

## WEST VIRGINIA

All West Virginia state colleges have been open to Negroes at all levels since 1954.

Concord College, Athens	State	1954-1955
Davis and Elkins, Elkins	Private	1954
Fairmont State College, Fairmont	State	1954
Marshall College, Huntington	State	July 1954
Potomac Junior State College of W. Virginia University, Keyser	State	1954-1955
Salem College, Salem	Seventh Day Baptist	

(First full time enrollment of Negroes was in Fall 1955. Negroes had been enrolled in extension and night classes prior to May 1954.)

Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown	State	1954
West Liberty State College, West Liberty	State	1954
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	State	1954-1955

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES DESEGREGATING SINCE MAY, 1954 (Formerly All Negro)

### GEORGIA

Clark College, Atlanta	Methodist	
Charter did not restrict student body to Negroes. Trustees reaffirmed this.		October 1954
Morehouse College, Atlanta	Private	
Charter restricted student body to Negroes. Restriction removed.		1955
Spelman College, Atlanta	Private	
Charter restricted student body to Negroes. Restriction removed.		1955

### KENTUCKY

Kentucky State College, Frankfort	State	September 1954
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### MARYLAND

Bowie State Teachers College, Bowie	State	Fall 1955
Coppin State Teachers College, Baltimore	State	Fall 1955
Maryland State College, Princess Anne	State	Fall 1955
Morgan State College, Baltimore	State	Fall 1955

### MISSOURI

Lincoln University, Jefferson City	State	September 1954
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### LOUISIANA

Xavier University, New Orleans	Roman Catholic	Fall 1954
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### TEXAS

St. Phillips College, San Antonio	Municipal	Summer 1955
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### WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield State College, Bluefield	State	Fall 1954
West Virginia State College, Institute	State	Fall 1954

In the field of public service in the South, Maryland stood at the top of the list in the number of Negroes appointed or elected in the two years inventoried. At least 11 were named, all but one for the first time, to city and state posts.

In neighboring West Virginia, which has a much smaller Negro population, it should be noted that Negroes have held office for many years. Only because of the long-range progress were there fewer "firsts" to report in this state.

Border states accounted for the majority of instances, the deep South supplying only five. Developments within the two-year survey period, however, are not a reliable measure of the extent of Negro representation on official bodies. A growing number of Negroes have sought public office in the South, with mounting success, during recent years.

For example, as of 1954 Negroes were already serving on city councils in at least 11 Southern cities and held other elective or appointive offices in more than 20 other communities. Of the latter, approximately 15 — including such deep-South cities as Atlanta and Nashville — had Negro members of their boards of education. Negroes were also serving on state boards of education prior to May 1954 in North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia.



## ALABAMA

**Mobile:** Mayor Joseph N. Langan appoints a 28 member bi-racial committee on human relations. The 15 white and 13 Negro appointees are to work in the fields of housing, health and sanitation, political rights, employment and business, education, and recreation. April 1956.

A Negro is elected to the County Democratic Executive Committee from a Negro ward.

## ARKANSAS

Three Negroes are appointed to the State Democratic Committee in the fall of 1954; three others are named, June 1955.

**Hot Springs:** Fred W. Martin, a Negro, defeats two white candidates to win a city council seat from the predominantly Negro second ward, November 1954.

**Alexander:** A Negro is elected to the city council, November 1955.

## DELAWARE

**Dover:** Governor J. Caleb Boggs appoints a bi-racial committee of five to work with him on a program of human relations in the state, September 1955.

## FLORIDA

**Jacksonville:** In the Democratic primary Ernest D. Jackson, Sr., Negro lawyer, is nominated as a justice of the peace — the first member of his race to win a nomination in Jacksonville in some 40 years. May 1956.

## KENTUCKY

Senator Earle C. Clements appoints Julius Elliott Price, 17, to the U.S.

Military Academy — the first appointment of a Kentucky Negro by a Kentucky congressman, May 1955.

**Frankfort:** The governor appoints a Negro aide.

**Louisville:** A Negro serves as acting mayor in Louisville for the first time when the Board of Aldermen selects Alderman William W. Beckett to act for several days in the absence of the mayor, November 1955.

Mrs. Frances Parrish is the first Negro to serve as executive supervisor for the city's Division of Recreation. Since her appointment within the past two years she has supervised both white and Negro personnel.

## LOUISIANA

**New Orleans:** Alexander Laneuville, Special Assistant in the Office of Veterans Administrator in New Orleans, is appointed — the first Negro to serve in this capacity in the South, October 1954.

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield appoints Frank Walker an Administrative Aide in Postal Transportation; Walker is the first Negro to serve in such a post in the South. Fall 1954.

For the first time in recent history, a Negro is appointed by the District Attorney to serve on his special investigative staff, May 1954.

Mrs. V. B. Hill, Negro, is elected to the New Orleans Teachers Retirement Fund, January 1955.

## MARYLAND

**Baltimore:** Walter T. Dixon becomes Baltimore's first Negro councilman in 24 years upon his election in November, 1954.

Mrs. Lena K. Lee becomes the first Negro appointed by the mayor to the Baltimore Redevelopment Commission, 1955.

A Domestic Relations Court is set up, and George Rosedom, the first Negro appointed an assistant state's attorney (February 1954), is the only member from that office assigned to the court. At the same time, the court appoints two social workers as consultant-advisors, one of them a Negro, 1955.

Appointment of the first Negro U. S. Deputy Marshal in Maryland, William A. Harris, is announced, 1956.

John Hargrove, Negro, is appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney within the past two years.

**Annapolis:** Harry A. Cole, Maryland's first Negro state senator, is elected as a Republican from Baltimore's fourth district, November 1954.

The first Negroes to serve in the Maryland House are elected from Baltimore — Emory Cole, Republican, and Truly Hatchett, Democrat, 1954.

Governor Theodore R. McKeldin appoints the first Negro, Mrs. Virgie Waters, to the State Board of Hair-dressers, 1955.

Governor McKeldin appoints Furman Templeton, director of the Urban League of Baltimore, as the first and only Negro member of the Commission on State Programs, Organizations, and Finance, July 1955.

## MISSOURI

**Kansas City:** In a citywide election, Carl R. Johnson is elected municipal judge, the first Negro in the state elected to a judicial position, March 1955.

**Jefferson City:** Governor Phil M. Donnelly appoints the first Negro circuit judge in Missouri, Theodore McMillan of St. Louis, March 1956.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Gastonia:** Nathaniel Barber, Negro, city treasurer since 1953, is re-elected, 1955.

**Wilson:** A Negro contractor is named chairman of the Wilson Housing Authority Board, February 1955.

Dr. G. K. Butterfield, first Negro city councilman, is re-elected, 1955.

**Fayetteville:** Harry Groves, Negro attorney, is the second Negro to be elected councilman in recent years, Spring 1955.

**Southern Pines:** T. T. Morse becomes the first Negro elected to the city council, 1955.

**Winston-Salem:** The Rev. William Crawford, Negro member of Board of Aldermen since 1951, wins re-election, 1955.

## OKLAHOMA

Democratic State Convention elects first Negro delegate and alternate to national convention, May 1956.

Republicans elect first Negro delegate to national convention, 1956.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

**Rock Hill:** The first Negro is appointed by the mayor and city council to the Recreation Commission, May 1955.

## TENNESSEE

**Nashville:** Z. Alexander Looby, a Negro and councilman since 1951, wins re-election, 1955.

**Knoxville:** The city council elects a Negro to the City Planning Commission, August 1955.

## TEXAS

**Port Arthur:** First Negro councilman elected, Fall 1955.

## VIRGINIA

**New Kent County:** A Negro, Samuel Crump, is elected to the County Board of Supervisors, October 1955.

**Portsmouth:** Judge Lawrence I'Anson appoints a Negro, Talmadge Johnson, to the Portsmouth Board of Equalization of Real Estate Assessments for six months, 1955.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Charleston:** Governor William Marland appoints a Negro, J. Alexander Creasey, a member of the Probation and Parole Board since 1953, chairman of the Board, 1955.

For the first time, a Negro, Charles Price, is appointed a rate analyst by the State Insurance Commissioner, 1955.

Carl Hairston becomes the first Negro appointed Assistant State Superintendent of Schools. (He had been in the department before but had dealt only with Negro schools; his new appointment removed the racial restriction.) 1955.

# 6 | EMPLOYMENT

Employment discrimination, one of the sorest handicaps suffered by Negroes, is also one of the most difficult to measure. The end product is readily seen in the income figures gathered by the Bureau of the Census; in 1950, the median income of Southern Negroes — even those living in the large industrial cities of the South — was less than half that of whites. Yet even this poor showing represented a considerable gain for the decade.

The unanswered question is, to what extent do income gains by Negroes reflect better pay for traditional unskilled jobs or new job opportunities at levels formerly closed to Negroes? The answer is far beyond the scope of this short-term survey. It is clear from the findings, however, that a small but growing number of Southern employers are disregarding the taboo against use of Negroes in skilled, professional, and white-collar jobs. The instances drawn from private employment are by no means comprehensive; they can only be regarded as a sampling of "pioneer" steps resulting from placement efforts of such groups as the Urban League and the American Friends Service Committee, certain labor unions which have actively insisted on observance of anti-discrimination clauses in their contracts, and Federal policies against discrimination by firms under government contract.

Other "firsts" were in the fields of Federal, state, and municipal employment. The eight Southern cities which hired Negro law enforcement officers for the first time or in a new capacity during the survey period continued a major trend of the last ten years. Between 1945 and 1954, the totals increased from 29 Southern cities using 134 Negro policemen to 143 cities and 22 counties employing 822. The additions reported here have further increased the totals.

## **ALABAMA**

**Mobile:** First Negro deputy sheriff appointed, June 1955.

**Tuscaloosa:** Several Negro police-women employed, Spring 1955.

## **ARKANSAS**

**Little Rock:** A Negro, Melvin Williams of Hot Springs, is employed as an investigator for the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. The position is the highest held by a Negro in the state government since reconstruction days, except in an all-Negro agency or institution, July 1955.

**Pine Bluff:** Two Negro guards are employed by the Federal government at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, Summer 1954. first time, early 1955.

## **DELAWARE**

**Wilmington:** The first Negro is employed at the Delaware District office of the Internal Revenue Service; begins under a six-months' collectors' training program, July 1955.

Several white lawyers hire Negro stenographers and Negro law students as clerks for the first time within the past year.



A number of department stores hire Negro clerks for the first time during the past two years.

**Newark:** Chrysler tank plant hires Negroes in a semi-skilled capacity for the first time, early 1955.

## FLORIDA

**Miami:** Four Negro patrolmen are promoted to the rank of sergeant by the police department, June 1955.

The Miami Urban League's industrial relations department in its first annual report shows 48 Negro workers hired as part of the group's placement program the previous year, all of them in semi-skilled, skilled, clerical, or professional categories, February 1955.

Carpenters District Council of Greater Miami, one of the largest AFL unions in Florida, votes to abolish a "gentlemen's agreement" that Negro carpenters will work only on construction jobs in the Negro area and white carpenters in the white area; henceforth craftsmen of both races will work side by side, 1955.

**Jacksonville:** The Duval County sheriff adds several Negro deputies on a permanent basis after May 1954.

Several regional offices of large insurance companies hire the first Negro agents to work in the Negro community, since May 1954.

## GEORGIA

**Atlanta:** Two Negro policemen are promoted to the rank of detective, Fall 1955.

Two Negro deputies are employed to assist in handling Negro prisoners in Fulton County, June 1955.

Separate white and Negro sections

of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, merge, some Negro women are promoted to machine operators' jobs after merger, and Negroes are elected to Executive Board of Atlanta Local, 1955.

**Marietta:** For the first time, the Lockheed plant hires a Negro professional worker for its mathematical computing section, 1955.

## LOUISIANA

**Lake Charles:** Local 4—500 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, votes to request the company to eliminate the all-Negro Labor Department and separate lines of progression within the Cit-Con Plant, May 1956.

**New Orleans:** A Negro is promoted to the job of general foreman in the office of the superintendent of the Postal Transportation Service.

## MARYLAND

Eight Negro toll-takers are appointed to the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay Bridges, April 1955.

**Baltimore:** The Baltimore office of the State Department of Motor Vehicles hires its first eight Negro clerical workers, late 1955 and early 1956.

The police department hires its first four Negro clerical workers, 1956.

Local 181 of National Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL) votes to admit Negro workers, some of whom have belonged to an independent union.

The first nine Negro firemen join the Baltimore Fire Department in 1952; by January 1955 there are 78 and in the spring of 1956 approximately 145, serving on an integrated basis.

Two Negro police — one a woman — are promoted to sergeant, 1956.

Friendship Airport Police, a separate entity, hires its first Negro policeman, 1955.

Westinghouse begins integration of its clerical staff by hiring one Negro in November 1955, and another in January 1956.

A Negro joins the regional office of the ACL-CIO.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has had Negro clerical workers for several years, but in the past year some 12 Negroes begin working on a completely integrated basis.

The first Negro production workers are hired by three brewing companies in Baltimore — American, Gunther, and National — and the first Negro driver-salesman by Schlitz, 1955.

For the first time a Negro secretary joins the Council of Social Agencies staff, October 1955.

**Towson:** The Bendix plant employs a Negro engineer and also two or three Negro field engineers within the past two years.

## MISSOURI

**St. Louis:** The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis begins hiring Negroes for clerical as well as service jobs, 1955.

A sizeable number of branch offices and small businesses of various types begin hiring Negroes for clerical and office jobs. The Urban League reports placement of about 200 young women as typists and secretaries and reports that a total of 31 St. Louis firms, including the branch office of a large oil company, have hired Negroes for positions never before held by them. 1955.

International Association of Ma-

chinists is integrated and many Negro workers join formerly all-white locals, 1954-56.

**Kansas City:** A carburetor manufacturer hires Negroes in a skilled capacity for the first time in the past two years.

In December 1955 the first Negro stenographer is employed by Trans-World Airlines; upgraded to receptionist, February 1956.

In the nine months preceding May 1, 1956, the following stores either employ Negroes or upgrade them:

Macy's Department Store — clerk typist, inventory control clerk.

Jones Department Store — inventory control clerk; upgrades a male porter to chief supply officer.

Berkson's store — upgrades two Negro girls to cashiers.

Adler's store — office personnel, clerk typists; one Negro woman begins administrative, special contact work.

Mindlin's store — switchboard operators.

Peck's of Kansas City — two clerk-typists.

Hurst Diamond Shop — bookkeeper, teller, assistant credit manager.

## NORTH CAROLINA

The income tax division of the Internal Revenue Service for the first time hires a Negro as a field tax collector, at the same time employing a Negro clerk, July 1954. Another Negro clerk employed, January 1956.

Several small North Carolina firms hire Negroes for positions not open to them before, 1954-1956. By request, the firms are identified neither by name nor by community, but are listed descriptively, with the jobs opened to Negroes:

A prosthetic laboratory — technician.

Civil engineering firm — draftsman.

Several architects and building contractors — draftsmen.

Surgical instrument manufacturer — machinists.

Shorthand school — a Negro teacher for an all-white class.

A national tire company — several salesmen, who sell to everyone in three cities.

Auto dealer — body repair men.

Food freezer outlet — salesmen for the Negro community.

Bottler — auto and machinery maintenance mechanics.

Several larger concerns also hire Negroes in new capacities, 1954-56:

Electronics manufacturer — skilled male workers, women office workers.

Manufacturer of industrial electrical equipment — machinists and tool and die makers.

Two department stores — stock and sales personnel.

Textile manufacturer — a retail salesman.

**Rockingham:** The first Negro policeman is hired to patrol the Negro section, August 1955.

**Winston-Salem:** A Negro lieutenant is made commanding officer of an all-Negro fire station, October 1955.

**Charlotte:** A Negro patrolman is promoted to sergeant, with authority to arrest anyone in his jurisdiction, regardless of race, May 1956.

## OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation employs James Rhone, Negro, as a medical chemist — the first Negro employed by the Foundation as

a scientist, 1955.

**Norman:** Following integration of hospital facilities, Oklahoma University School of Nursing employs a Negro who had formerly been head nurse of Negro unit as an instructor in School of Nursing, February 1956.

Oklahoma University School of Medicine employs Negroes in five new positions — as case aide in the Social Service Department, medical technologist in the Clinical Laboratory, resident in newly opened Department of Psychiatry, technician, and laboratory assistant in Biochemistry Department, 1954-56.

**Oklahoma City:** Oklahoma University School of Medicine employs Negroes as secretary, x-ray technician, and medical social worker, 1955.

Veteran's Hospital employs Negro Medical Technician in October 1954 and promotes him to highest technician grade in January 1955.

At Tinker Air Base, Negro electroplater is promoted to position of chemist, Negro warehouseman is promoted to illustrator in Drafting Department, and Negroes are employed as key punch operator and stenographer.

**Tulsa:** New fire station is staffed with six Negro and six white firemen, April 1956.

City Bus Company places some Negro drivers in areas where patrons are predominantly white, Summer 1955.

American Air Lines employs Negro clerks in downtown office, 1956.

The Tulsa Urban League reports placement of Negro workers in 20 office positions. In several places of employment, Negroes now have opportunities in the higher skills and in some



professional and technical occupations. 1955-56.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Aiken:** The Savannah River project in December 1953 had employed about 76 Negroes, plus one professional hired the previous year. By December 1954, 443 Negroes, including 25 professional employees, are working on the project.

## **TENNESSEE**

A furniture manufacturer for the first time hires Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers, March 1956.

**Nashville:** State Tax Commissioner hires a Negro field agent to assist Negro merchants in sales tax matters, February 1956.

**Memphis:** Twelve Negro firemen hired, September 1955.

**Chattanooga:** A Negro salesman is employed by General Tire Service, March 1955.

## **TEXAS**

**Houston:** Five Negro firemen, the city's first, start working, September 1955.

Gulf and Shell Companies and the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union negotiate a single line of progression into contracts; a few Negro workers are moved into previously all-white Process Mechanical Division, 1956.

**Beaumont:** Magnolia Petroleum Company's Beaumont Refinery and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, CIO, negotiate single line of progression for all workers into contract. (Separate line of progression is device in many collective bargaining agreements limiting Negro employment to

segregated department and denying them plant-wide seniority and opportunities for in-plant training.) February 1956.

Magnolia Petroleum Company's Beaumont Refinery promotes 32 Negroes from previously all-Negro Labor Department into Process Mechanical Division, previously all-white, April 1956.

**Waco:** A Negro is upgraded at General Tire and Rubber Company from the receiving to the tire building department.

**Dallas:** The American Friends Service Committee through its Job Opportunities Project for Minorities reports that a partial list of Dallas firms which have made steps toward hiring Negroes on merit include: Volk's Department Store, Zales Jewelers, Machine Products Company, Forney Engineering, Southwestern Medical School, Olan Mills, Texas Instruments, Eureka Products, Chance Vought, Mid-Western Securities, Clary Multiplier Company, Lane Plating, Jewish Welfare Federation, Collins Radio, and almost all of the social welfare and health agencies. 1954-56.

The AFSC reports the following pioneer placements of Negroes: two stenographers, two typists, a warehouseman, three medical technicians, four medical researchers, one PBX operator, one plant supervisor, one photostat and supply clerk, a chemist, two salesmen, a saleswoman, a bottle labeler, a billing clerk, a general office worker, and three food demonstrators. 1954-55.

The AFSC also reports the pioneer hiring of the following Negroes: salesladies with a drug store chain; personnel clerk with an airlines; a stenographer in an insurance company;



insurance salesmen; office equipment salesmen; department store typists, telephone receptionists and marking room clerks; clerk-receptionists in doctors' offices clerk typists, order filler and billing typist with a clothing manufacturing company, and a bookkeeper with a ribbon company. 1954-1956.

## VIRGINIA

**Vienna:** The first Negro policeman in northern Virginia is hired by the Vienna Town Council, bringing the town force to three, September 1955.

**Richmond:** Thirty-two Negro police officers from seven cities in the state are graduated from the Central Police Training School in Richmond, the first Negroes to attend the school.

A Negro staff organizer is added to the office of the carpenters union.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Charleston:** The Social Security office hires two Negroes — a woman clerk and a man as a claims investigator, 1955.

The first Negro professional man, a chemist, begins work for Union Chemical and Carbide, 1955.

A & P stores begin hiring Negroes for the first time as part-time clerks.

A shoe store hires a high school student as its first Negro part-time salesman-clerk, 1956.

Stone and Thomas, a leading Charleston department store, hires its first Negro clerk and a Negro college student as a layout artist, 1955.

# 7 | HOUSING

This section of the survey, unlike most of the others, found segregation not only deeply entrenched, but virtually unchallenged, in the South. Some instances of desegregation were found — mostly in publicly financed, low-rent housing in border states and the District of Columbia. A few examples involving private subdivisions were discovered in Delaware and Texas.

It should be pointed out that systematic segregation of residential areas is of fairly recent origin in the South. In many cities of the region, Negro housing has traditionally been interspersed among white dwellings; the pattern of farm housing, of course, has been even less amenable to segregation. However, the new growth of Southern cities, along with slum clearance and urban redevelopment, is replacing the de facto racially mixed neighborhoods with sharply defined "white" and "Negro" areas.

The findings below, then, are set forth not as representative examples of the trend in Southern housing, but as examples of what might be, given the necessary policy direction.

## **DELAWARE**

**Camden:** A 36-unit private rental project (FHA insured) near Dover Air Base is opened to both whites and Negroes; approximately 10 to 15 per cent of the tenants are non-white.

**Wilmington:** In a suburban area north of Wilmington, Ardencroft, Negroes as well as whites buy lots in a private housing subdivision, 1955.

An open occupancy policy for public housing units is announced in December 1953. By Spring, 1956, three projects are integrated completely and one is in a period of transition.

## **LOUISIANA**

**Rayne:** Clark Village is a 76-unit project intended originally for Negroes. However, by Spring 1956, 13 units are occupied by Negroes and the remainder by white families.

## **MARYLAND**

**Baltimore:** In June 1954, the Baltimore Housing authority says race no longer will be a factor in selection of tenants.

By April 1956, four low rent projects are integrated.

## **MISSOURI**

**St. Louis:** In December 1955, the U. S. District Court rules that segregation is a violation of the Constitution and orders the St. Louis Housing Authority to cease such discrimination. The Authority then passes a resolution against further legal proceedings and announces it will comply with the order. Igoe project, formerly all-white, is opened to Negroes, July 1955.

**Kansas City:** Tension is growing among white homeowners who fear that Negroes may move into their area, depressing property values, when a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend Earl T. Sturgess, takes the lead. He asks his congregation to practice brotherhood and urges them not to be frightened by "unscrupulous" real estate agents. As a result, tension is reduced and signs appear on many home carrying such messages as: "Not For Sale — neither my house nor my moral convictions.

I believe in my neighborhood and neighbors.”

## TEXAS

**Pampa:** A private enterprise establishes an open occupancy policy for a new subdivision in 1956.

**Taylor:** In this city of 8,000 a public housing project of 70 units was originally constructed with separate areas for Negroes; in March 1956, two Ne-

gro families are living in the area initially set aside for whites.

**Crystal City:** A 32-unit low rent housing project originally planned exclusively for white tenants has four units occupied by Negroes, Spring 1956.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Charleston:** Two public housing projects operated by the Charleston Housing Authority — Orchard Manor and Washington Manor — are integrated.

# 8 | HEALTH AND MEDICINE

A marked change in staff policies was found in hospitals in nine of the 17 states surveyed, with Negroes there practicing and working for the first time in both private and public institutions.

In all, at least 34 hospitals began utilizing the professional services of Negroes, in addition to an undetermined number in Delaware, which added Negro laboratory technicians. In St. Louis, where all private and public hospitals have employed Negro technicians and nurses for several years, the practice became more widespread in the past two years, with demand exceeding supply.

During this period, 15 hospitals in six states either integrated facilities or began admitting Negro patients, and two announced plans to do so.

Opening of the rolls of medical societies was accelerated, with Negro doctors accepting invitations to join 24 state or local groups for the first time. Progress was evident in Virginia, where the state Medical Society, after a five-year effort, voted in November 1954 to admit Negroes who were members of local societies. At that time, only three local chapters were bi-racial; since then nine additional local societies have admitted Negro members. The dropping of the all-white membership requirement by the Texas Medical Association also spurred desegregation at the local level.

## MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

### ALABAMA

**Jefferson County:** A Negro doctor is admitted to the County Medical Society, Fall 1955.

### ARKANSAS

**Little Rock:** Dr. G. W. S. Ish is elected unanimously as a delegate from the Pulaski County Medical Society to the Arkansas State Medical Society Convention, May 1955. (Ish and three other Negro doctors were elected in the Pulaski County Medical Society some months before, the first Negroes to be admitted.)

### MARYLAND

**Baltimore:** The first Negro, Dr. I. B. Higgins, is elected a delegate of the Baltimore City Medical Society, January 1956.

### MISSISSIPPI

Dr. O. G. Smith, Negro physician, receives a scientific membership in the Clarksdale and Six Counties Medical Society.

### NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Medical Society opens membership to qualified Negro doctors for scientific and business assemblies, with voting and officeholding privilege. Earlier, the Mecklenburg County Medical Society had voted to admit Negro members. Summer 1955.

### OKLAHOMA

**Oklahoma County:** Medical Association admits first four Negro members, September 1954.

**Oklahoma City:** Negro members of State Medical Association attend social event at Skirvin Hotel with white members for first time, May 1956.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

The Nurses Association is integrated at the state level and in some districts.

**York County:** Medical society admits Negroes as members, January 1956.

### TENNESSEE

**Knoxville:** The first Negro doctor is admitted to full membership in the



**Knoxville Academy of Medicine,** 1955.

**Nashville:** The Nashville Academy of Medicine and the Davidson County Medical Society vote to admit Negroes, November 1954.

**Giles County:** The county medical society admits Negroes, 1954.

## TEXAS

The Texas Academy of Family Doctors votes to admit Negro doctors on the same basis as white physicians, December 1955.

**Harris County (Houston), Dallas County, and Bexar County (San Antonio):** Medical Societies open membership to Negro doctors, 1955.

**Fort Worth:** The State Medical Association removes the word "white" from its requirements for membership, April 1955.

**Jefferson County (Beaumont-Port Arthur):** County Medical Society admits the first four Negro members, 1956.

**Waco:** The County Medical Society opens its membership and admits the first Negro shortly thereafter, January 1956.

## VIRGINIA

The Medical Society of Virginia removes the word "white" from its constitution, and votes 166-101 to admit Negroes who are members of local medical societies to membership, November 1954.

**Norfolk:** Six Negro physicians are admitted to the Norfolk County Medical Society, March 1955.

**Richmond:** The Academy of Medicine is integrated, 1955.

**Roanoke:** Four Negro physicians are admitted to the Roanoke Academy of Medicine, March 1955.

**Alleghany, Bath, Rockbridge, Albemarle, Northampton Counties:** Seventeen Negro doctors are admitted to medical societies, 1954 and 1955.

## HOSPITALS

### DELAWARE

**Wilmington:** The first two Negro girls to enter nurses training in the state enroll at Wilmington Memorial Hospital, 1955. In addition, a new convalescent hospital, affiliated with Memorial, announces plans to admit Negro patients on an integrated basis.

Delaware State Hospital (a mental institution) in Wilmington, and the Governor Bacon Health Center (preventive, psychiatric hospital) 15 miles outside Wilmington, are integrated completely — doctors, nurses, other

staff members and patients — during the past two years.

### FLORIDA

**Miami:** Jackson Memorial Hospital (Dade County hospital) adds Negro doctors and staff members to treat Negro patients within the past two years.

**Volusia County:** Negro doctors permitted to treat their patients in Volusia County Hospital for first time during past two years.

**Jacksonville:** Four major hospitals employ Negro nurses on an integrated basis.

## KENTUCKY

The United Mine Workers of America complete 7 hospitals in Kentucky (as well as one in Virginia and two in West Virginia) to be operated on an integrated basis, May 1956.

**Louisville:** Marine Hospital admits Negro patients.

## MARYLAND

Fifteen mentally disturbed Negro children are transferred to Rosewood Training School (formerly all-white) from Crownsville State Hospital, 1955.

**Baltimore:** The first rotating Negro interne in any white hospital in the city joins the staff of Mt. Sinai hospital, July 1955. (He is one of the first two Negro graduates of the University of Maryland Medical School.) Mt. Sinai also adds a Negro doctor to its outpatient clinical staff, to treat patients of both races, 1955.

Convalescent Home for Children is opened to Negroes, 1955.

Lutheran Hospital gives full staff privileges to two Negro physicians for the first time, 1955.

## MISSISSIPPI

Negro doctors join the staff of a Mississippi hospital to treat Negro patients. Another hospital in the state employs Negro nurses, practical nurses, and other staff members, and a third hospital begins treating Negro children and employs a Negro professional worker, 1955.

## MISSOURI

**St. Louis:** St. Louis institutes a system in which emergency cases are treated at the nearest city hospital without regard to race. Also, Negro patients are transferred to beds previously reserved for white patients in a city psychiatric hospital and to a city hospital for tubercular patients. 1955.

A larger number of St. Louis private hospitals begin accepting Negroes for nurses training, 1955-56.

All public and private hospitals employ Negro nurses and technicians, but the practice becomes more widespread as the demand for Negroes trained in these professions exceeds the supply, 1954-56.

**Kansas City:** The 90-bed Queen of the World Hospital (Catholic) is opened by the Maryknoll Sisters, May 1955. The first non-segregated hospital in the Kansas City area, it employs an integrated staff.

Bethany Hospital accepts a Negro staff physician in the fall, 1955. St. Margaret's Hospital, in the past two years, has accepted Negro staff physicians.

Beginning in January 1955, both white and Negro visiting nurses are assigned to any client, regardless of race, on Sunday and holiday assignments.

## NORTH CAROLINA

A hospital hires a Negro histological technician for the first time, July 1954.

**Charlotte:** Mercy Hospital, Catholic, begins admitting Negro patients following the September 1954 request of Bishop Vincent Waters of the Diocese

of Raleigh to superintendents of Catholic hospitals to open their facilities to Catholic Negroes and to permit qualified Negro surgeons and doctors to take care of their patients. Fall 1955. (Bishop Waters' request also went to St. Joseph's, Asheville; St. Luke's, New Bern; St. Joseph of the Pines, Southern Pines.)

**Chapel Hill:** The University of North Carolina Hospital employs both white and Negro nurses to attend patients of either race, 1955.

## OKLAHOMA

**Tulsa:** One hospital begins training Negro nurses.

## TENNESSEE

**Knoxville:** Nine Negroes enroll at St. Mary's Hospital for nine-months' training as practical nurses, 1955.

Mayor George Dempster announces there will be no segregation in a new hospital under construction in the city, July 1955.

## TEXAS

**Lockhart:** The hospital in this county seat town of 6,000 employs its first Negro nurse.

**Austin:** St. David's Hospital and Seton Hospital hire Negro dietitians.

**Houston:** A Negro is appointed resident physician at the Veterans Hospital, 1955.

## VIRGINIA

**Richmond:** Dr. Jean Harris is the first Negro appointed to a residency at St. Phillips Hospital, Medical College, December 1955.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Under a plan to merge state institutions Denmar Sanitarium in Pocahontas County is to become an institution for mentally ill tubercular patients, both white and Negro, the latter being moved from Western State Hospital (white mental institution) and Lakin (Negro mental hospital). Negro tubercular patients — non-mental — are being moved from Lakin to Hope-mont in Preston County, previously a hospital for white tubercular patients only, 1956.

**Charleston:** Negro nurses are admitted for training and service at St. Francis Hospital (Catholic) on an integrated training and housing basis.

## 9 | TRANSPORTATION

Documenting desegregation in transportation during the Spring of 1956 was somewhat like taking a snapshot of a kaleidoscope. A ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission in January and a Supreme Court decision in April of 1956 called into question the validity of laws prescribing segregation in waiting rooms and public carriers operating within a single state's boundaries.

When the findings below were collected, an uneven process of desegregation in waiting rooms, intrastate coaches, and local buses was under way. "Colored Waiting Room" signs came down in many localities; in some places no signs designating segregated facilities remained, in others the signs were changed to read "Colored *Intrastate* Passengers." Local transit systems known to have dropped segregation were found in Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. In many communities transit practices were still unclear as litigation in the Federal courts continued.

Despite this lack of clarity, it seemed apparent that legal segregation on all public carriers was destined for an early death. Since 1940, the courts have progressively invalidated state laws and carrier regulations requiring segregation on interstate sleeping cars, diners, buses, and railway coaches. The latest rulings, removing the sanction of law from Jim Crow intrastate travel, leave only the inertia of custom and lingering attempts at circumvention as barriers to desegregated transportation.



## ALABAMA

**Florence:** Shoals Transit drivers cease enforcement of bus segregation in the Muscle Shoals area—including the tri-cities of Florence, Sheffield, and Tuscumbia—April 1956.

## ARKANSAS

All railroads in the state are reported to have complied with the ICC order and removed signs designating separate waiting rooms for Negroes, 1956.

**Little Rock:** Officials of the Citizens Coach Co., operators of the bus system in Little Rock and North Little Rock, announce that enforced segregation of passengers will end immediately; mayors of both cities say police will “pay no attention” to integrated seating, April 1956.

## FLORIDA

J. P. Osteen, traffic manager of Florida Greyhound Lines, says his company will obey the Supreme Court ruling as soon as interpretation and procedure have been worked out, April 1956.

**Jacksonville:** Airport facilities are desegregated.

Local taxicabs (formerly for whites only) start transporting Negroes, April 1956.

## GEORGIA

**Atlanta:** Waiting rooms in train stations are desegregated for interstate travelers, 1956.

## KENTUCKY

**Louisville:** “White” and “Colored” signs in Louisville & Nashville stations are removed. The practice of requiring Negro interstate passengers to

change from one coach to another when entering “Jim Crow” states is discontinued by L&N, as well as the practice of seating interstate passengers by race.

**Ft. Knox:** The Illinois Central Railroad’s last segregation sign disappears at Ft. Knox at the request of the Army; the sign designating a separate waiting room for “Colored” is removed and the room closed, 1955.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Durham and Greensboro:** The Duke Power Company announces it will cease to enforce segregated seating on local buses, April 1956.

**Raleigh and Greensboro:** Railroad waiting rooms for interstate passengers are desegregated, 1956.

## OKLAHOMA

**Tulsa:** Union railroad station desegregates its cafeteria and other facilities for interstate passengers, 1956.

Tulsa Union Bus Depot removes all “White” and “Colored” signs (manager says separate rest rooms are retained though unmarked).

Public transportation is desegregated, April 1956.

**Oklahoma City:** Railroad stations desegregate their facilities, January 1956.

Union Bus Depot desegregates, January 1956.

## TENNESSEE

**Knoxville:** The airport cafeteria is opened to Negroes, 1954.

Knoxville Transit Lines announces it will begin operations on a desegregated basis immediately, April 1956.

The Tennessee Coach Company,

which operates buses in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, announces an immediate end to segregation. (The company had announced an end to interstate segregation in 1954.) April 1956.

**Nashville:** "Colored" waiting room sign is removed at Union Station, January 1956.

The Greyhound Bus Company instructs drivers that intra-state passengers may be requested courteously to comply with the state segregation law but that no further action should be taken if passengers refuse to comply, April 1956.

## **TEXAS**

**Crockett:** Station waiting rooms are desegregated, 1955.

**Dallas and El Paso:** Local buses are desegregated, April 1956.

## **VIRGINIA**

Virginia Trailways bus company says it has not segregated intra-state passengers since January 1956.

**Richmond and Norfolk:** The Virginia Transit Company, operating in these two cities, declares it will no longer enforce segregation on buses, April 1956.

**Fairfield:** Transit company abandons segregation, April 1956.

**Hopewell-Petersburg:** Transit Company abandons segregation, April 1956.

**Charlottesville-Albemarle:** Bus company spokesmen say their system dropped segregation some time ago, 1956.

**Portsmouth:** Transit company announces it will adopt desegregation policy, April 1956.

## **WEST VIRGINIA**

Greyhound and Trailway bus terminals start serving meals to Negroes, 1955.

**Charleston:** Airport restaurant is opened to Negroes following a court order, Spring 1954.

## 10 | SPORTS AND RECREATION

One of the most notable changes in the traditional Southern pattern of separation of the races has occurred in the field of sports and recreation.

Baseball, the chief professional sport in the South, was well on its way to integration prior to the Supreme Court school decision. Practically every league operating in the South had at least one team with Negroes before May 1954. In the succeeding two years, the trend continued, with teams in three Southern states adding Negro players for the first time.

Following generally in the wake of a 1955 Supreme Court order banning segregation on municipal golf courses in Atlanta, 16 cities have opened their courses to Negroes.

Supreme Court school decisions also have had a marked effect on high school and college sports, with Negroes joining teams in once all-white schools and some white schools playing integrated or all-Negro schools for the first time. A few schools even in the deep-South states of Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi have competed against teams using Negroes.

Court decisions in 1955 also opened some park and recreation areas to Negroes and stimulated voluntary action in other states and communities. Kentucky and Maryland ordered state parks and recreation sites desegregated, as did several cities in other states. Municipal swimming pools were opened to Negroes during the two-year period in six cities of border states and west Texas.

Such divergent activities as a circus, a rodeo, a jazz group, an arts festival, and a tennis organization included Negro spectators or performers without racial distinctions.

## ALABAMA

**Huntsville:** The municipal golf course is opened to Negroes on a limited basis, February 1956.

## DELAWARE

**Greenwood:** Following a petition from 86 members of the student body, the Greenwood Board of Education decides to permit schools to participate in athletics and other activities with integrated schools, reversing its previous stand, January 1956.

**Wilmington:** School administrators notify all other secondary schools of the state they will not discriminate against Negroes playing on their teams when meeting another school, October 1955.

## FLORIDA

**Pensacola:** The golf course is opened to Negroes May 1956.

**Miami Beach:** Negro residents are allowed to use Miami Beach's two golf courses, beginning Winter 1955-56.

**Gainesville:** The Gainesville baseball club, a member of the Florida State League, adds three Negro players during the 1955 season; it has one Negro in 1956.

**St. Petersburg:** Negro players are added to the roster of the local team of the Florida State League, 1954.

## GEORGIA

**Valdosta:** Valdosta State College plays a basketball game with an integrated team from Moody Air Force Base for the first time, December 1955.

**Atlanta:** Municipal golf courses are opened to Negro players after a ruling by the Supreme Court, December 1955.

Atlanta Arts Festival, Inc., holds its first spring festival in Piedmont Park, open to Negro exhibitors and spectators — the first time the park is used for an integrated event, May 1955.

**Columbus:** Three Negroes join the Columbus baseball team of the South Atlantic League for the first time and attendance reportedly increases, 1956.

**Sandersville:** The Sandersville Wacos, member of the Georgia State League, add Negroes to their roster after three other teams in the league add Negroes earlier in the season, 1954.

**Macon:** Macon's South Atlantic League team signs its first Negro player, 1955.

## KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Court of Appeals bans racial segregation in all public recreation facilities throughout the state. (Louisville police had not been enforcing segregation in parks and playgrounds for months and 82 "tot lots" had previously been opened to Negroes.) December 1955.

**Louisville:** The city's five golf courses are opened to Negroes, 1955.

**Paducah:** The city golf course is desegregated, Winter 1956.

## LOUISIANA

**New Orleans:** The University of Pittsburgh, which has a Negro player, meets Georgia Tech in the Sugar Bowl football game; the Pittsburgh seating section is unsegregated, January 1956.

Loyola University of the South drops all segregation barriers among players and spectators at its basketball games, beginning in November 1954.



Two basketball teams with Negro players compete in the Sugar Bowl tournament, December 1955.

Louisiana has its first white-Negro football game when Xavier of New Orleans, a Negro college, defeats an all-white team from Keesler Air Force Base.

**Shreveport:** Airman Osten J. King, the first Negro ever to take part in the Annual Holiday in Dixie golf tournament, wins the three-day event at Barksdale Air Force Base, May 1956.

## MARYLAND

The Maryland Commission of Forests and Parks ends segregation in all state parks, forests, and recreation areas under its jurisdiction, November 1955.

**Baltimore:** The City Board of Recreation and Parks ends segregation in city parks and recreational facilities, November 1955.

The Interracial Jazz Society, an organization of musicians and jazz fans, is formed, 1955.

## MISSISSIPPI

Jones Junior College football team plays in the Junior Rose Bowl game in California against a team having Negro players for the first time, December 1955.

## MISSOURI

**St. Joseph:** Negroes are admitted to the Uptown Swimming Pool (municipal) for the first time in its 29-year history, 1954.

**Kansas City:** The city swimming pool at Swope Park is desegregated in the summer of 1954 and other city swimming and wading pools in 1955. All

other segregation at Swope and in childrens' camps is abolished, 1956.

Minute Circle Friendly House, a neighborhood center, organizes a Red Feather Baseball League of nearly 30 teams on an integrated basis after a commercial league refuses to accept an integrated program, 1955.

**St. Louis:** Negro schools are admitted to membership in the Public High School League of Sports for the first time in 1955-56.

The 1955-56 term is the first in which Negroes are accepted without question in integrated competition at high-school games over the state.

## NORTH CAROLINA

**Asheville:** Negroes start playing on golf courses on previously restricted days, January 1956.

**Asheboro:** The golf course is used by Negroes; later its use is limited to residents of Randolph County, 1955.

**Gastonia:** Golf course opened to Negroes, 1954.

**High Point:** Golf course desegregated, February 1956.

**Winston Salem and Thomasville:** Golf courses desegregated, 1956.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma High School Athletic Association opens membership to all Negro high schools; 70 join, 1956. Negro boys will play on formerly white Junior League baseball teams, 1956.

**Oklahoma City:** City officials end segregation in municipal parks, swimming, and wading pools, February 1956.

Negroes attend the Marquette Ath-

letic Dinner, an annual Catholic affair, for the first time, April 1956.

Formerly all-white and all-Negro schools compete for first time in athletic events, including swimming, track, basketball, and football, 1955-56.

A Negro football team plays a regularly scheduled game against an all-white public school for the first time in the state, November 1955.

Texas League Baseball Park desegregates seating, 1956.

Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra plays to first integrated audience, 1955-1956.

**Tulsa:** All parts of Mohawk Park, including golf course, open to Negroes, 1955.

Oilers Baseball Park (Texas League) desegregates seating, April 1956.

**Norman:** Four Negro students report for freshman football at the University of Oklahoma, September 1955.

**Langston:** Langston University (formerly for Negroes only) will play two of the teachers' colleges (formerly for whites) in football in the Fall, 1956.

**Perry:** City swimming pool opens to Negroes, June 1955.

**Muskogee:** Mayor orders all city recreational facilities desegregated, September 1954.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

**Columbia:** The Columbia baseball team of the South Atlantic League, signs its first Negro player early in 1954; the team has four Negro players by Spring 1956.

## **TENNESSEE**

**Nashville:** The municipal golf courses are desegregated fully, February 1956.

The first known game between a white and a Negro college football team in the state takes place when Fisk (Negro) plays Taylor University of Upland, Indiana, in Nashville, October 1954.

**Knoxville:** Formerly white parks, Tyson and Chilhowee, and the Negro park, Cowan, desegregated, Summer 1955. In July, 1955, Mayor George Dempster says Negroes are using the facilities without incident.

## **TEXAS**

**Houston:** Seating at the Ringling Brothers Circus is desegregated, October 1955.

**Houston and Dallas:** Golf courses opened to both races, June 1954.

**Fort Worth:** The public golf course desegregated fully, 1955.

A Negro participates for the first time in the Southwestern Exposition and Rodeo Show, 1955.

**San Antonio:** Public golf courses opened to Negroes, 1956.

City swimming pools, tennis courts, rest rooms, and the auditorium are desegregated in 1956. The first Negroes swim in a city pool without incident, April 1956.

**Beaumont:** Negroes begin using the city's only municipal golf course, after U.S. District Judge Lamar Cecil issues an order opening to Negroes two city parks, including Tyrell, which has the golf course, September 1955.

**Corpus Christi:** The Park and Recreation Board votes unanimously to integrate its only municipal swimming pool, 1956.

**Austin:** All public facilities desegregated, March 1956.

The Texas Relays, held at the University of Texas, plan to admit Negro athletes in 1957.

## VIRGINIA

**Williamsburg:** Jamestown Corporation announces that Mrs. Marie Hunter, a mezzo-soprano, has been selected as

first Negro to sing in yearly symphonic drama, May 1956.

## WEST VIRGINIA

**Huntington:** Four city swimming pools are opened on an integrated basis in 1954.

# 11 | RELIGION

The most widespread change in the Protestant religious field in the South between May 1954 and May 1956 was the integration of ministerial associations. Twenty such instances were found.

Four of these groups went a step further and elected Negro officers, while Episcopalians in Oklahoma and Texas elected Negroes as delegate and alternate, respectively, to their national convention in Honolulu during the summer of 1955.

The overwhelming majority of churches continued to serve either white or Negro congregations, although at least 10 formerly white churches accepted Negro members. Occasionally, Negroes have attended other white churches for special services or on a temporary basis. Interracial worship in Catholic churches is fairly common, and Unitarian churches have been open to all for more than two years in several large Southern cities.

During the period, many denominations adopted policy statements and resolutions which, as a minimum, called for a re-examination of racial policies or questioned the Christianity of continued segregation. However, these pronouncements are not included, since it was decided to limit this survey to instances of actual desegregation.

Several new groups concerned with racial problems were formed under religious sponsorship, and Methodist women moved to implement their national policy of opening facilities under their administration to all races.

The Catholic Church moved vigorously in several Southern areas to implement its pro-integration position. The most noteworthy action was the integration of many parochial schools, discussed in another section, and various church-affiliated lay organizations.

## ALABAMA

**Mobile:** Bishop Thomas J. Toolen confers one of the Catholic Church's highest honors upon a Negro layman, making him a Knight of St. Gregory; he is the first Negro in the South inducted into the papal honorary society and one of only a few of either race in the entire country.

**Talladega:** White and Negro students from 10 Alabama colleges and universities hold a Student Ecumenical Conference to explore Christian methods of resolving racial tensions, Spring 1956.

## ARKANSAS

**Arkadelphia and Crossett:** White and Negro ministerial alliances merge, 1955.

**Little Rock:** First steps taken toward a merger of racially separate ministerial associations in Greater Little Rock area, April 1956.

**Rogers:** The Disciples of Christ, at a statewide convention, elect the first Negro, the Reverend B. H. Armstrong of Scott, to the Board of Managers of the Arkansas Christian Missionary Society.

## DELAWARE

The Bishop Monaghan Council, Knights of Columbus, an organization for Catholic men, accepts Negro members — the first to apply since the K. of C. was organized in Delaware 50 years ago — January 1955.

The Episcopal Church sponsors the Reverend Bryan Green, British evangelist, in a series of integrated, interdenominational missions over the state, 1955.

**Wilmington:** The minister of the Second Baptist Church announces that his church is making a start toward desegregation by inviting Negroes of the community — about 10 at a time — to attend monthly meetings of the church Men's Division, January 1956.



**FLORIDA**

**Florida Council of Churches** is opened to both races, November 1955.

**St. Petersburg:** Ministerial Association admits first Negro clergymen to membership, December 1954.

**Daytona Beach:** Negro and white ministerial associations merge, December 1955.

**Avon Park:** Camp Wingmann, operated by the Protestant Episcopal church, is desegregated, 1955.

**Ft. Myers:** Negro and white ministers form an interracial group to work for better relations under the auspices of the Ft. Myers Association, 1955.

**Miami:** During an interracial, interdenominational observance of Brotherhood Week, a Negro Baptist minister occupies the pulpit of a white church — Riverside Methodist — before a bi-racial congregation, February 1956.

**GEORGIA**

**Atlanta:** Meetings of the Atlanta Christian Council, composed of both ministers and laymen, are attended by a Negro minister for the first time, 1955.

**Columbus:** Negro and white ministers, resuming a custom abandoned a decade ago, meet together and appoint a bi-racial steering committee to seek solutions to problems common to the two races, May 1956.

**St. Simon's Island:** The General Board of Evangelism of the Methodist Church orders an end to administration of its programs on a racially segregated basis and votes to discontinue its department of Negro work, January 1956.

**KENTUCKY**

**Lexington:** White and Negro ministerial groups of Lexington merge, October 1954.

**LOUISIANA**

**Erath:** The Catholic Church begins conducting catechism classes for white and Negro children jointly, 1955.

**MARYLAND**

Three hundred white and Negro ministers of the Washington and Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Church vote to merge into one ministerial association in Baltimore and vicinity in the Fall of 1955.

**Baltimore:** Grace and St. Peters Episcopal Church, which has had Negroes in attendance for some time, accepts two Negro families into membership, pending transfer of their papers from their home churches, by Spring 1956.

Walbrook Methodist Church accepts its first Negro members, 1956.

**MISSOURI**

**St. Louis:** Seventy-six Negro and 58 white children are enrolled in an interracial, cooperative vacation school sponsored by several churches on Union Boulevard in St. Louis, 1955.

Pilgrim Congregational Church accepts its first Negro member and later adds three more to its congregation of 700, 1955. (The church is open to Negro children in the neighborhood, many of whom attend Pilgrim's Sunday School classes and church socials.)

The Reverend Charles C. Walker of Little Rock, Arkansas, was elected by the St. Louis Association of Congregational Christian Churches as the

first Negro delegate to the General Council of that denomination, May 1956.

**Kansas City:** The released-time religious program sponsored by the Council of Churches and including 39 public schools, 79 teachers, and 142 classes integrates both students and teachers.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

**Moore County, Salisbury, and Greensboro:** Negro and white ministerial associations merge, 1955.

**Asheville and Charlotte:** Racially separate ministerial groups merge, 1956.

**Jacksonville:** Four Negroes join Knights of Columbus.

**Charlotte:** Negro and white ministers, both Protestant and Catholic, form a Clerical Council to discuss mental health and hold integrated meetings regularly, 1955.

**Blue Ridge:** The YMCA Leaders Club School is integrated, Summer 1955.

**Raleigh:** The United (white) and the First Congregational (Negro) Churches sponsor an interracial, two-week vacation bible school at the latter church, 1955; a joint bible school is planned for summer 1956.

**Junaluska:** Methodist Women's School of Missions, which has included Negroes for several years, will have a Negro teacher for the first time in 1956.

**Chapel Hill:** An Interracial Fellowship for the Schools is organized to consider how the community may meet the Supreme Court school decision; from the meetings grow plans for an inter-denominational, interracial Va-

cation Bible School for the summer of 1956, sponsored by the Fellowship and the Chapel Hill Council of Churches. January 1955.

**Charlotte and Durham:** Catholic Interracial Councils are formed, bringing to four the number of such groups in the state, 1956.

## **OKLAHOMA**

Episcopalians at their annual state convention elect Negroes as delegate and alternate to the national convention, January 1955.

The Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., merges white and Negro synods under new title of Synod of Oklahoma, which also covers Arkansas; several churches in the synod now seat worshippers without regard to race, 1955-56.

**Mukogee:** Two Negroes accepted into membership by the Knights of Columbus, 1955.

**Stillwater:** Church of Christ baptizes first twelve Negro members.

College Heights Baptist Church receives three members by transfer from Negro churches, 1954-55.

**Tulsa:** First Negro joins Knights of Columbus, 1955.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

The Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) integrates on the diocesan — in this case, statewide — level, and on the deanery or district level in 1954. (Since that time, both meetings and conventions have been bi-racial.)

The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Charleston, which includes women from all of South Carolina, and the newly formed South Carolina Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, a

Catholic lay catechetical group, are integrated, 1954.

## TENNESSEE

**Knoxville:** Ministerial association elects a Negro, the Reverend W. T. Crutcher, president, 1956.

**Nashville:** White and Negro ministerial associations merge, 1956.

**Shelby and Cleveland Counties:** Ministers approve the formation of interracial ministerial associations, 1956.

## TEXAS

The Brazos Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church elects the Reverend J. H. Boyce, a Negro minister from Houston, as moderator.

The Episcopal Diocese of Texas, for the first time in its history, elects a Negro as an alternate to the national convention, January 1955.

The Texas Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., votes to operate on an integrated basis, allowing Negro churches membership in the synod, which covers Texas and Louisiana, October 1955.

**Austin:** The Council of Churches has been interracial since 1954.

Two Negro churches are admitted to the Austin Baptist Association of the Southern Baptist Convention, October 1955.

Negroes join four University of Texas Protestant campus churches, 1955.

**Waco:** For the first time, Negroes attend the annual meeting of the Texas Baptist Student Convention at Baylor University, 1955.

**Houston:** The Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has had Negroes in attendance for some time, accepts the first Negro family into membership, May 1956. (Eight Negro youngsters are enrolled in the Sunday School, and 30 Negro children — approximately half the total enrollment — attended the church's vacation bible school in 1955.)

## VIRGINIA

**Richmond:** The bi-racial ministerial association elects a Negro, Dr. J. M. Ellison, as president, January 1955.

**Norfolk:** Five hundred young persons, representing 50 Baptist churches in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, attend an interracial youth meeting at Norview Baptist church, May 1955.

The interracial Norfolk Federation of Churches is formed, 1955.

**Roanoke:** Ministers Conference admits a Negro chaplain at the Veterans Administration hospital to membership, 1955.

**Williamsburg:** A local family becomes the first Negro parishioners of the Bruton Parish Church, August 1955.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church unanimously approves a recommendation for desegregation in the conference and invites Negro Methodist churches in the state to begin legal steps necessary to become members of the Conference and to join in meetings, summer camps, and training assemblies, 1956.

**Charleston:** A Baptist organization for young people holds its first integrated



statewide meeting; white and Negro delegates meet and eat together during the three-day convention and vote to hold all future meetings on the same basis, 1956.

The National Council of Churches of Christ announces the formation of a team of 20 white and Negro leaders to help cities and towns "bring about integration in a peaceful, Christian way," 1955.

**Beckley:** Negroes join the formerly all-white Episcopal church.

**Buckhannon:** First Negroes at morning worship services of any local "white" Protestant church, Fall, 1954.

**St. Albans:** Local Ministerial Association has Negro as president for first time, 1955-56 term.

**Summerville:** First appearance of Negro minister in pulpit of any local all-white church, Summer 1954.

## 12 | MILITARY

Integration of most of the remaining separate school systems on bases in the South took the military spotlight during the period surveyed. In other important steps West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware became the first states in the area to abolish segregation in the National Guard.

With the merging of the remaining white and Negro schools on bases in Texas, Florida, Alabama, Virginia, and Maryland, the Department of Defense reported that only three segregated post schools in the country — all in the South — remained. (On these posts, local leases have delayed action, but in each case negotiations continue.)



Commenting on the school action, James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel, said that "there were no untoward incidents and, to a gratifying degree, the teaching staffs also have been integrated."

Although the Department of Defense policy of integration has been carried out generally in regular units of all the services, reserve groups often have ignored the policy. But here, too, progress was noted. Marine Corps reserve units in the Sixth Marine District alone enrolled Negroes for the first time in existing or newly activated groups in North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee. A Delaware Army reserve group trained for the first time last year and again this year at Fort Jackson, S. C., with both white and Negro enlisted men and officers.

## ALABAMA

Defense Department takes over operation of schools at Craig Air Force Base and Maxwell Air Force Base and opens them to Negroes, September 1955.

## DELAWARE

Segregation in the National Guard is abolished and the summer camp at Bethany Beach is integrated, 1954.

A Delaware Army reserve group trains with both white and Negro enlisted men, NCOs, and officers at Ft. Jackson, S. C., in 1955 and 1956.

**Milford:** Milford observes Veterans Day by honoring the memory of its only fatality of the Korean War — Corporal William A. Lockewood, Negro; his mother and city officials are on the rostrum as the mayor rededicates the community's war memorial to include Lockewood's name, November 1954.

## FLORIDA

Schools of four Air Force Bases in Florida — Eglin, MacDill, Patrick, and Tyndall — are integrated; in each case the military took over the schools when the local authorities refused to integrate, September 1955.

**Key West:** A Naval housing unit is desegregated, 1956.

## MARYLAND

Governor Theodore McKeldin orders segregation abolished in the National Guard during 1955. A check in the spring of 1956 shows that about five Negroes actually have been integrated.

**Andrews Air Force Base:** Post school is desegregated, September 1955.

**Fort Meade:** Non-segregated use of post building for first and second grades is begun by Anne Arundel County Board of Education, Winter 1956.

## **MISSOURI**

Some Reserve Units integrated during 1955 and 1956.

## **TEXAS**

Schools at Kelly Air Force Base (San Antonio), Ft. Bliss (El Paso), Shepard Air Force Base (Wichita Falls), and Biggs Air Force Base (El Paso) are integrated by local school authorities, even though in the cases of Forts Bliss and Biggs there are 75-year leases providing for segregated operation, Fall 1955.

## **VIRGINIA**

Schools at Ft. Monroe, Ft. Meyer, Ft. Belvoir (all Army), and Langley Air Force Base are integrated; the military

took over the schools when local authorities refused to integrate, September 1955.

## **WEST VIRGINIA**

Governor William C. Marland orders integration of the National Guard, and the first Negroes join, 1955.

**Charleston:** The Reserve Army Officers Association is integrated, 1955.

## **SOUTHEAST**

Sixth Marine Corps District (headquarters Atlanta): Marine Corps reserve groups now have Negro members in Greensboro, N. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Raleigh, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Durham, N. C.

## 13 | HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND THEATRES

Desegregation in public accommodations and theatres have been confined so far mainly to cities in the border states. The few exceptions found in the South proper were generally limited to special occasions for which hotels agreed to relax temporarily their segregation policies. However, during the two-year survey period, hotels in such border cities as Louisville and St. Louis began accepting Negro guests on an individual, if frequently selective, basis.

Instances of newly desegregated seating in motion-picture theatres were found in five border-state cities, and some eating places began serving both races in a like number of communities. A noticeable trend toward desegregation of eating facilities in five-and-ten-cent stores in the larger border-state cities appeared during the period surveyed.

In considering the uneven record of change in this category, it should be kept in mind that public accommodations and theatres are subject to state regulation only and are so far unaffected by Federal court action under the Fourteenth Amendment.

## DELAWARE

**Dover:** The town's leading restaurant begins admitting Negro customers in private parties, 1955.

**Wilmington:** Drama League performances have first integrated audiences.

## KENTUCKY

**Louisville:** One of the city's largest hotels opens all of its facilities to bi-racial meetings and conventions, 1955. (Some Negroes have also obtained rooms on an individual basis.)

The last traces of segregation are removed from the cafeteria of the Louisville plant of the International Harvester Company, 1954.

The Municipal Amphitheatre is opened to Negroes, Summer 1955.

## MARYLAND

**Baltimore:** The W. T. Grant Company, Schulte United variety stores, and McCrory's change their eating-counter policies to offer equal service to Negroes, 1954.

Cafeteria services of the Hecht Company department store in the Northwood Shopping area are opened to Negroes, and the Read's Drug Stores end discrimination at soda fountains and lunch counters, 1955.

The Cinema (an art-type theatre), the Hippodrome, and New theatres, which formerly excluded Negroes, begin admitting them on an integrated-seating basis; the Playhouse and Film Center, which had segregated sections, begin integrated seating, 1954-55.

Under new optional regulation, 63 taverns and several night clubs elect to serve patrons of both races, 1955.

**Prince Georges County:** Several drive-in theatres open to Negroes, 1955.

## MISSOURI

**St. Louis:** Negro individual guests accepted in the leading hotels after May 1954.

The St. Louis Urban League holds its annual bi-racial award dinner for the first time in the Gold Room of the Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson, one of the city's most desirable spots for civic or social affairs, 1956.

The Hotel Claridge, a midtown hotel, for the first time accommodates the annual dinner of the Mound City Press Club, composed of Negro newspapermen, 1956.

Restaurants, snack bars, and cafeterias of a number of dime stores and chain drug stores are desegregated.

Following a 1953 precedent set by the American Theatre, other major motion picture theatres end segregated seating, 1955.

**Jefferson City:** One of the two major hotels accepts its first Negro guests, February 1955. The other hotel accepts Negro legislators.

**Columbia:** For the first time hotels accommodate Negroes competing in the State Outdoor Meet under auspices of the state High School Activities Association, May 1954.

**Kansas City:** Negroes, usually as convention delegates, are accepted for the first time by downtown hotels.

Kresge's and Grant's (dime stores) desegregate eating facilities in downtown areas, 1956.

Pickwick Hotel restaurant begins serving Negroes, March 1955.



Managers of major downtown theatres quietly discard their "white only" policy, December 1955.

## OKLAHOMA

**Oklahoma City:** Lunch counter at Green's, a large variety store in the downtown section, is open to all without discrimination.

Oklahoma City Hotel Association passes resolution to seek large conventions and agrees to accommodate minority groups, March 1956.

Negroes are entertained at the Biltmore and Skirvin Hotels during the National Convention of Young Democrats, December 1955.

Both white and Negro members of the United Packing Housing Workers, C.I.O., are housed and dined at the Biltmore Hotel, March 1956.

Huckins Hotel accepts Negro delegates to State Democratic Convention, 1956.

The Y.W.C.A. Board opens the evening dinner line in the cafeteria to Negroes coming as members of integrated groups, May 1956.

**Tulsa:** Cafeteria of the Spartan Company (large manufacturer of trailers and airplane parts) across from Municipal Airport desegregates May 1954.

Cafeteria in the Union Railroad Station desegregates for all interstate passengers, May 1954.

Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. cafeterias and lodging facilities desegregated.

For the first time, the Mayo Hotel accommodates the Tulsa Urban League's interracial banquet, November 1955.

Ten theatres—five of them open-air and the others conventional theatres, including one downtown—open

their doors to Negroes on a nonsegregated basis, 1954.

**Perry:** Theatres opened to Negroes, June 1955.

## TENNESSEE

**Memphis:** The first unsegregated banquet at the Peabody Hotel is held by Southern Historical Association, 1955.

## TEXAS

**Dallas:** Interracial conventions and banquets are held at three of the largest hotels. (Similar policies adopted by one hotel in San Antonio, three in Austin, and one in Houston.)

A number of hotels and motels register Negroes attending the national NAACP meeting, Summer 1954.

**Austin:** The auditorium and stadium, as well as cafeterias, at the University of Texas reach varying stages of integration by May 1956; complete desegregation planned for September 1956.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Restaurant and two snack bars on the new turnpike from Charleston to Princeton are open to both races from the start, November 1954.

**Charleston:** Four of the city's largest theatres open to Negroes on an integrated-seating basis, 1955.

**Kanawha City:** A new theatre is opened with integrated facilities for whites and Negroes, 1955.

**Breckley:** The Lyric Theatre removes balcony signs "for colored patrons only," and the other two theatres in the town say they never have been segregated, August 1955.

The largest hotel is opened to Negroes, 1955.

## 14 | ORGANIZATIONS

Voluntary organizations, even those with a national policy of non-discrimination, continued to deal with the question of admitting Negroes on a local level.

The trend begun several years ago toward integration of Community Chest and United Fund drives continued, with a number of changes in cities in seven states — Texas, Alabama, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, and Oklahoma.

Two chapters of the American Association of University Women in Arkansas admitted Negroes for the first time in 1955. The League of Women Voters implemented its national policy of open membership for all qualified, registered women by admitting Negroes to units in Little Rock, Arkansas, Albemarle, Virginia, and three cities in North Carolina.

Boy and Girl Scout groups were integrated in northern Virginia, Baltimore, and Aberdeen, Maryland, while for the first time last year two Negroes were included on the State Boy Scout Council in West Virginia.

Other groups as varied as the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the American Automobile Association, St. Louis Bar Association, and the South Carolina Association of Psychologists have liberalized their membership policies to some degree since 1954.

## ALABAMA

**Birmingham:** The first Negro member of the Community Council is appointed, May 1954.

## ARKANSAS

**Conway and Fayetteville:** The American Association of University Women admits Negroes in chapters in Fayetteville and Conway, Arkansas, 1955.

**Little Rock:** Negroes join League of Women Voters, Fall 1955.

## FLORIDA

**Miami:** Dade County Council on Community Relations begins sponsoring neighborhood forums at which white and Negro leaders discuss issues raised by integration, 1954.

**Jacksonville:** Democratic ward leaders and local political representatives hold integrated meetings and work together at central headquarters on some occasions.

## GEORGIA

**Atlanta:** A Negro serves on the policy board of the Atlanta Community Chest for the first time, January 1956.

For the first time in the deep South, six Negro delegates attend the national convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce; the six have full voting privileges and the business sessions are unsegregated, 1955.

Georgia Motor Club of the American Automobile Association first opened to Negroes, 1955.

The newly formed Georgia Intercollegiate Press Association includes editors of both white and Negro college newspapers at weekend meeting, Emory University, May 1956.

## KENTUCKY

**Paducah:** The Community Chest absorbs its "Negro quota" into the general campaign, September 1954, and the Paducah Community Council appoints the first Negro, May 1955.

## MARYLAND

**Aberdeen:** A Boy Scout troop at the Aberdeen Proving Ground is integrated, September 1955.

**Baltimore:** Both Girl and Boy Scout Day and summer camps are integrated, 1955.

Maryland division of the American Automobile Association first opened to Negro applicants, 1955.

## MISSOURI

**St. Louis:** One of the city's major service organizations, concerned with improvement of social conditions, names Negroes to its board of directors, 1955.

**Kansas City:** Kansas City Bar Association opens membership to Negroes, November 1955.

A group of Y-Teens, sponsored by the YWCA, for the first time presents a fashion show at Macy's department store with both Negro and white girls modeling clothing, April 1956.

## NORTH CAROLINA

League of Women Voters admits Negroes in three chapters for the first time, 1954-56.

**Junaluska:** International Chemical Workers Union of America (AFL) holds an integrated, week-long summer institute for representatives of North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisi-

ana, Alabama, and Florida, 1955. (Institute to be repeated in Summer 1956.)

## OKLAHOMA

Department of Americanism of Oklahoma Department of American Legion passes resolution saying no youth shall be denied participation in any Americanism program of the Legion because of color, race, or religion, November 1955. Negro boys are expected to attend June 1956 Boys State at University of Oklahoma in Norman.

For the first time, Negroes participate in Legion's oratorical contest on Americanism; Negro girl from Ardmore wins first place in district contest, 1956.

U. S. Court of Appeals rules that the word "Negro" must not appear by candidate's name on a public election ballot, July 1955.

**Muskogee:** First Negroes serve on boards of Muskogee Community Council and Goodwill Industries, May 1954.

**Chandler and Hennessey:** Negro and white chapters of Future Farmers of America integrate when high schools merge; Negro boys are joining F.F.A. chapters elsewhere as they enroll at integrated schools.

**Lincoln County:** Several 4-H Clubs accept first Negro members.

**Oklahoma City:** Y.M.C.A. provides for Negro member of Board of Directors, Spring 1956.

Culbertson School since its integration is one of several schools with a mixed Girl Scout troop.

United Fund and Red Cross drives are desegregated; "kick-off" breakfast

and report meetings include both white and Negro workers, 1955.

Mayor Allen Street appoints bi-racial Human Relations Commission, March 1955.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina Association of Psychologists votes to admit Negroes to membership and the first join at a meeting in April 1956.

## TENNESSEE

**Nashville:** The United Givers Fund finds facilities for the Board's bi-racial assembly meetings and luncheons following integration of workers' rallies and report meetings, 1954.

Three Negro scientists are elected to office at the 64th meeting of the Tennessee Academy of Science, November 1954.

More than 100 persons begin formation of a bi-racial Conference on Community Relations, 1956.

## TEXAS

**Dallas:** All workers' rallies and report meetings of the Community Chest become bi-racial, 1955.

**Port Arthur:** The separate "Negro quota" in the fund-raising campaign of the United Fund is abolished, July 1955.

**San Angelo:** First Negro members serve on the board of the United Community Chest and Council, attending luncheon and dinner meetings, May 1955.

## VIRGINIA

**Petersburg:** The Community Chest abolishes its Negro quota, 1955.



**Danville:** The Jefferson-Jackson day dinner sponsored by the Danville Democratic Committee is held on an unsegregated basis for the first time, June 1954.

**Albemarle:** Local chapter of League of Women Voters admits its first Negro member, Fall 1954. (Four other of the 11 League chapters in the state already had Negro members.)

**Fort Belvoir and Quantico Marine Base:** A total of 26 Girl Scout troops at these two military installations are

opened to Negroes.

**Vienna** Eight white and eight Negro girls make up a new Brownie troop.

**Fairfax County:** One of the intermediate Girl Scout Troops invites two Negro girls to join and first Negro girls enroll for the 1956 Fairfax County Girl Scout regular summer camp.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The first two Negroes are included on the State Boy Scout Council, 1956.

# 15 | OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

This section reports desegregation in various public buildings and public institutions that do not logically fit in other categories.

The most widely effective change was action by the West Virginia Legislature in 1955 directing integration of state-supported institutions; to insure compliance, the Legislature provided that institutions still segregated in June 1956 would be denied state funds. As a result, facilities for delinquents, orphans, the mentally ill, and tubercular patients in the state were being merged as this survey was made.

Among the other instances found was desegregation of library

systems in six cities. These actions carry on a trend that was well established before May 1954. A Southern Regional Council survey of the 12 Southern states, conducted in January 1954, found that 62 cities had admitted Negroes to full use of their main public libraries, 24 gave limited service to Negroes, and 11 extended service without regard to race at one or more branch libraries.

## **ARKANSAS**

**Little Rock:** The local office of the Employment Security Division abolishes separate entrances for white and Negro applicants — the last ESD office in the state to do so — April 1956.  
**North Little Rock:** Public library is opened to Negroes, December 1955.

## **FLORIDA**

**Jacksonville:** The Post Office abolishes separate rest rooms for Negroes, 1956.

## **OKLAHOMA**

**Oklahoma City:** City hall rest rooms and all city buildings are desegregated, November 1955.

Oklahoma County Court House removes segregation signs, opens eating facilities to all, November 1955.

State Fair Association integrates completely upon moving to new grounds in west Oklahoma City, 1954.

**Tulsa:** The library system opens all its doors to Negroes.

Tulsa County Court House desegregates its facilities.

**Duncan:** The Duncan Library Board, with approval of the City Council, ends segregation in the public library, July 1955.

**Tahlequah:** Services of Tahlequah Carnegie Public Library are made available to Negroes, Fall 1955.

## **TENNESSEE**

**Greenville:** Services of main public library are made available to Negroes.

## **TEXAS**

**San Antonio:** All library facilities are opened to Negroes, March 1956.

## **WEST VIRGINIA**

**Huntington:** Negro and white Children's Homes (orphanages) are integrated, 1956.

**Lakin:** Boys' Industrial School (Negro) is merged with the white school at Pruntytown; Lakin institution is to become a children's home for Negro and white youngsters, 1956.

**Elkins:** Plans announced to admit Negro children to formerly all-white orphanage.

## 16 | THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The nation's capital city is given a separate section in this report because of its unique governmental status and the symbolic importance of its racial practices. As the seat of the Federal government, Washington is under the direct authority of the U. S. Congress and draws residents and visitors from all parts of this country and the world.

Until a few years ago, Washington was a city of rigid racial segregation. Public schools, housing, and recreation were established on a dual basis. Leading hotels, restaurants, and theatres served white patrons only. Even many welfare institutions, hospitals, and District Government offices were segregated.

Sometimes those refused service were foreign dignitaries. Even those visiting foreigners who did not experience discrimination personally could not miss noticing the pattern of segregation in the nation's showplace.

Reports of the President's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947 and the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capital in 1948 documented the extent of segregation in Washington and added emphasis to the growing awareness of the situation.

Then, in the 1950's, barriers began to drop. The Department of the Interior opened recreation areas; concert halls and legitimate theatres removed racial restrictions for performers and audiences.

In 1953, public restaurants were opened to Negroes when the Supreme Court upheld the validity of an 1873 law which prohibits exclusion on racial grounds. Motion picture theatres were next to open their doors.

And then came the May 17, 1954 school decision by the Supreme Court. On May 25 the Board of Education issued a statement of policy, outlining its intention to operate an integrated school system. The implementation of this policy, as well as further integration in other fields between 1954 and 1956, is reported below.

The findings in this section were assembled by Mr. David Loth and his staff, as part of their survey of the non-South.

### **Public Schools**

One hundred and twenty-two out of 163 public schools in the city were opened on an inter-racial basis for the first time in September 1954. By the 1955-1956 school year, 147 of the District's 169 public schools had racially integrated classes. The other 22 schools are open to all, but neighborhood make-up accounts for the uniaxial student body in these schools.

Thirty-eight of 163 public schools had mixed faculties for the first time in September 1954. (34 schools with formerly all-white teaching staffs have Negro teachers; 4 schools with formerly all-Negro staffs have white teachers.) A majority of the schools now have racially integrated faculties. The superintendent explained in September 1955 that a single examination was given Negro and white teachers and a single list made of eligible persons. Appointments are made from the top of the list as need develops, without regard to race.

Integration of administrative staff of school system (formerly dual staffs up to First Assistant Superintendent were maintained) completed with four of 12 top positions held by Negroes, Spring 1955.

### **Private Schools**

Protestant Episcopal Foundation announces integration schedule for three formerly all-white Cathedral Schools — Beauvoir, National Cathedral Elementary School, and St. Albans School for Boys — October 1954.

Sidwell Friends School announces it will begin accepting Negro children in kindergarten in September 1956, and proceed to further integration a class a year, February 1956.

### **Higher Education**

Gallaudet College (only college for the deaf in the world) graduates its first Negro, June 1954.

First white students enroll (for extra classes) in Miner Teachers College, Fall 1954.

First Negroes to enter Wilson Teachers College (36) enroll, Fall 1954.

Wilson and Miner Teachers College merge under one administration, though buildings on two campuses continue in use. New name is District of Columbia Teachers' College. July 1, 1955.

Georgetown University gives Ph.D. in juridical science to Negro (Charles E. Williams) for first time, June 1955.



## Private Employment

Negro sales girls hired for first time for five-and-ten-cent stores, Neisner's, Murphy's, and McCrory's, Summer, 1954.

First Negro retail driver salesman to work for a major dairy hired by Thompson's Dairy, Summer 1954; Chestnut Farms-Chevy Chase Dairy up-grades a Negro worker to driver salesman, Summer 1955.

Capital Transit Company hires first Negro bus drivers and motormen (6), January 1955.

Potomac Electric Power Company hires first Negro clerical workers (2), May 1955.

Washington Gas Light Company hires first Negro clerical workers (2), October 1955.

Ford dealer hires first Negro salesman in any new and used car department of agency selling to whites, 1955.

## Public Employment and Official Bodies

First Negro page boy in Supreme Court (Charles Vernon Bush) appointed July 1954.

First Negro to head a major U. S. propaganda agency abroad (Dr. Frank M. Snowden of Howard) appointed to post in Rome, August 1954.

President's Cabinet meets with Negro representing a department for the first time (Assistant Secretary of Labor Wilkins), August 1954.

District of Columbia Fire Department announces it will initiate integration by assigning 14 Negroes to seven formerly all-white companies for first time, September 1954.

Negro (Scoval Richardson) named Chairman of Federal Board of Parole,

first member of race to hold post, September 1954.

First Negro to become an Air Force General (Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.) appointed, October 1954.

U. S. District Court personnel office appoints first Negro assistant (Mrs. Lorraine L. Thurston), November 1954.

Negro assistant (Joseph A. Clark) to Assistant Postmaster General, highest rank of any member of his race in Department, appointed November 1954 and first Negro counsel in the Post Office Criminal Division appointed, April 1955.

First Negro consultant in top post in Foreign Operations Administration (Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding) appointed, January 1955.

Recreation Department appoints two Negroes as Division directors of integrated facilities, January 1955.

First Negro to become an associate counsel for a House Committee (Government Operations), appointed, February 1955.

First Negro member of the Public Utilities Commission (George E. C. Hayes) appointed, February 1955.

Civil Aeronautics Board hires first Negro lawyer for staff, Spring 1955.

Local Federal Housing Administration appoints first Negro professional staff member (in architectural department), July 1955.

First Negro administrative officer in the President's Executive Office (E. F. Morrow) appointed, July 1955.

Negro appointed Deputy Assistant General Counsel of National Labor Relations Board, highest rank attained by a member of his race in the agency, Fall 1955.

## Health Facilities

First Negro physician permitted to bring patients to a District of Columbia hospital (Dr. Edward Mazique) admitted to courtesy staff of Georgetown Hospital, September 1954. Four other hospitals, Hadley Memorial, George Washington, Children's and Provident, follow by admitting Negroes to courtesy staffs.

First Negro member of District of Columbia Board of Examiners in Medicine and Osteopathy (Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman) appointed, March 1955.

## Organizations

National Press Club elects its first Negro member, February 1955.

Women's National Press Club elects first Negro member, March 1955.

Following agreed disbandment of Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers (all-Negro), the District Congress of Parents and Teachers, previously all-white, completes integration, replacing 63 separate associations with 126 units of 33,000 parents, Fall 1955.

District of Columbia Bar Association votes to delete "white" clause in membership by-laws and admit qualified Negro lawyers, May 1956.

## Housing

Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program finances home for a Negro family for first time, March 1955.

Desegregation of all Washington's 5,308 public housing units completed, January 1956.

## Recreation and Entertainment

District of Columbia Recreation Board orders immediate desegregation of all its 114 units, of which previously only 36 were classified as "open," May 1954.

Unitarian Service Committee organizes integrated Columbia Heights Boys Club (67 whites, 158 Negroes) using recreation facilities of All Souls' Church, December 1954.

Negro interscholastic football players appear for first time at Griffith Stadium in high school championship game, December 1954.

Regular integration of high school sports begun, January 1955.

Municipal Court fines bowling alley for refusal to admit Negroes, September 1955; conviction upheld by Court of Appeals, April 1956.

## Religion

Protestant Church admits first Negroes to membership — the first of its denomination to do so, May 1955.

First formal membership solicitation of Negroes by a white Protestant church (Augustana Lutheran) begun, Fall 1955. Following this precedent several white churches representing four denominations admit a total of some 40 Negro members.

## Miscellaneous

National Citizenship Conference chooses interracial honor guard of cadets for first time, September 1954.

Negro "Queen" and white "King" elected for Petworth's May Day Exercises, 1955.

Segregated locker rooms and workshops abolished in four Federal buildings, December 1955.



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Princeton Theological Seminary Libraries



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